

# The Gazette of India

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**NOTICE**

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 13th March, 1963.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by]	Subject
39	S.O. 582, dated 5th March, 1963.	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.	Approval of films specified therein.
40	S.O. 627, dated 7th March, 1963.	Ministry of Commerce & Industry.	The Molasses Control (Amendment) Order, 1963.
41	S.O. 628, dated 7th March, 1963.	Do.	Further amendment to the Exports (Control) Order, 1962.
42	S.O. 629, dated 8th March, 1963.	Election Commission, India.	Calling upon the Dohad Parliamentary Constituency to elect before the 20th April, 1963 to fill the vacancy by reason of death of Shri Hirabhai Kunberbhai Baria.
	S.O. 630, dated 8th March, 1963.	Do.]	Appointing the last date for making nominations; date for the scrutiny of nominations date for the withdrawal of candidatures; date for polling and date before which the election shall be completed.
	S.O. 631, dated 8th March, 1963.	Do.	Fixing the hours of polling.
43	S.O. 632, dated 8th March, 1963.	Ministry of Commerce & Industry.	Further amendment to the Exports (Control) Order, 1962.
44	S.O. 673, dated 13th March, 1963.	Election Commission, India.	Amendments to notification No. 434/9/62, dated 5th November, 1962.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

**PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)**

**Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).**

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**(Department of Economic Affairs)**

*New Delhi, the 13th March, 1963.*

**S.O. 685.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Company Law Administration) S.R.O. 1416, dated the 12th June, 1956, published at page 1049 of the Gazette of India, 1956, Part II Section 3, dated the 23rd June, 1956, namely:—

In the said notification, for the brackets, number and words “(1) The Hyderabad State Financial Corporation”, the brackets, number and words “(1) The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation” shall be substituted.

2. The amendment made by this notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1958.

[No. F.6(5)-Corp/62.]

S. S. SHARMA, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 16th March 1963

S.O. 686—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 8th March, 1963

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
Capital paid up . . . . .		5,00,00,000	Notes . . . . .		12,41,84,000
Reserve Fund] . . . . .		80,00,00,000	Rupee Coin . . . . .		2,92,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund . . . . .		61,00,00,000	Small Coin . . . . .		2,17,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund . . . . .		7,00,00,000	National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund		
Deposits :—			(a) Loans and Advances to :—		
(a) Government			(i) State Governments . . . . .		23,54,34,000
(i) Central Government . . . . .		123,93,30,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks . . . . .		10,12,56,000
(ii) State Governments . . . . .		16,43,37,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks . . . . .		
(b) Banks			(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures . . . . .		2,84,88,000
(i) Scheduled Banks . . . . .		69,74,61,000	National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund		
(ii) State Co-operative Banks . . . . .		2,09,47,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks . . . . .		..
(iii) Other Banks . . . . .		5,11,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—		
(c) Others . . . . .		167,98,63,000	(a) Internal . . . . .		..
Bills Payable . . . . .		34,49,08,000	(b) External . . . . .		..
Other Liabilities . . . . .		60,98,33,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills . . . . .		87,73,63,000
Rupees . . . . .		628,71,90,000	Balances Held Abroad* . . . . .		12,11,73,000
			Loans and Advances to Governments** . . . . .		35,91,95,000
			Loans and Advances to :—		
			(i) Scheduled Banks† . . . . .		83,39,62,000
			(ii) State Co-operative Banks† . . . . .		130,67,28,000
			(iii) Others . . . . .		1,55,57,000
			Investments . . . . .		193,48,78,000
			Other Assets . . . . .		34,84,63,000
			Rupees . . . . .		628,71,90,000

\*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

\*\*Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 58,89,50,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

‡Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 13th day of March, 1963.

*An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 8th day of March, 1963*

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
or held in the Banking Department	12,41,84,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	2235,86,17,000		(a) Held in India	117,76,10,000	
Total Notes issued		2248,28,01,000	(b) Held outside India	..	
			Foreign Securities	100,08,43,000	
			TOTAL		217,84,53,000
			Rupee Coin		114,01,33,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		1916,42,15,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2248,28,01,000	TOTAL ASSETS		2248,28,01,000

Dated: 13th day of March, 1963.

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA,  
Governor.

[No. F. 3(2)-BC/63.]  
A. BAKSI, Jt. Secy.



## OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR : CENTRAL EXCISE : PATNA

## TRADE NOTICE

*Patna the 24th January, 1963*SUBJECT:—*Paper Clearance of Samples maintenance of Accounts.*

**S.O. 687**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Rule 233 Central Excise Rule, 44 the following registers of samples as per proforma annexed hereto are prescribed for maintenance by the Manufacturers of paper and Board in this Collectorate.

- (1) Register for samples cleared free of duty Annexure—A
- (2) Register for samples cleared on payment of duty—Annexure B
- (3) Register for samples drawn for the Departmental chemists—Annexure C

## ANNEXURE A

## ACCOUNT OF SAMPLES CLEARED FREE OF DUTY

Date of removal.	Sl No. & description of samples.	Net quantity.	Name and address of addressce.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

## ANNEXURE B

## ACCOUNT OF SAMPLES CLEARED ON PAYMENT OF DUTY

Date of removal	Sl. No. and description of sample.	Quantity	Rate of duty payable	Total duty payable.
1	2	3	4	5

Sl. No. of gate pass	Signature of manufacture	Signature of the Factory Officer.	Date of payment of duty and deposit particulars.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10

## ANNEXURE C

## ACCOUNT OF SAMPLES DRAWN FOR THE DEPARTMENTAL CHEMISTS

Date of sample drawn.	Description of sample.	Quantity		Stock card and lot No. from which drawn.	No. and date of test Memo. under which despatched.
		Sheets.	Nett weight.		
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5
Purpose of test	Result of test.	Quantity returned after test, if any.		Remarks	Signature of Factory Officer.
6	7	8	9	10	

[No. 7/1-Paper/63.]

A. R. SHANMUGAM,  
Collector.

## OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE, MYSORE

## CENTRAL EXCISE

Bangalore the 5th February, 1963.

**S.O. 688.**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under rule 50 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby direct that manufacturers of gases shall not remove gases in cylinders other than the dutiable gases in similar containers, without the permission of the Central Excise Officer in charge of the factory.

2. The manufacturers desirous of removing non-dutiable gases in cylinders should present an application in the proper form in duplicate to the Central Excise Officer in charge of the factory sufficiently in advance and obtain his written permission before effecting removal of the same from the factory.

[Issued from file C. No. VI/Gas/21/1/63B.2.]

[No. 1/63.]

N. MOOKHERJEE,  
Collector.

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 16th March, 1963.

**S.O. 689.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (xi) of clause (a) of section 2 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby declares the commodities specified below which are used for the

manufacture of wool tops and shoddy wool, to be essential commodities for the purposes of that Act, namely:—

- (1) Wool combing machinery;
- (2) Woollen—
  - (i) rag washing machine,
  - (ii) rag tearing machine,
  - (iii) rag cutting machine and
  - (iv) garnetting machine.

[No. F. 17(16)Tex(D)/62-I.]

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### ORDER

*New Delhi, the 16th March, 1963*

**S.O. 690.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order to amend the Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution Control) Order, 1962, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution Control) Amendment Order, 1963.

2. In the Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution Control) Order, 1962 in clause 3, after sub-clause (1) the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“IA. No person shall, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit in writing granted by the Textile Commissioner, acquire or instal any machinery for wool combing worked by power and use it for the purpose of manufacturing wool tops.

IB. No person shall, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit in writing granted by the Textile Commissioner, acquire or instal any woollen.—

- (i) rag washing machine;
- (ii) rag tearing machine;
- (iii) rag cutting machine; or
- (iv) garnetting machine.

worked by power and use it for the purpose of manufacturing shoddy wool”.

[No. F.17(16)Tex(D)/62-II.]

A. G. V. SUBRAHMANYAM, Under Secy.

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### (Indian Standards Institution)





*New Delhi, the 28th February 1963*

**S.O. 691.** In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955, as amended in 1962, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark(s), design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standard(s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark(s), for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, as amended in 1961, and the rules and regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 15 March 1963.

## THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Products to which applicable	No. & Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	IS: 133 	Enamel, Brushing, Interior, (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required	IS: 133-1950 Specification for Enamel, Brushing, Interior (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
2	IS: 134 	Enamel, Spraying, Interior, (1) Under Coating (2) Finishing Colour As Required	IS: 134-1950 Specification for Enamel, Spraying, Interior (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
3	IS: 150 	Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Finishing, Stoving, Enamel, Colour As Required	IS: 150-1950 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Finishing, Stoving, Enamel Colour As Required	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportion as indicated in Col (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
4	IS: 151 	Ready Mixed Paint, Spraying, Finishing, Stoving, Enamel, for General Purposes, Colour As Required	IS: 151-1950 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Spraying, Finishing, Stoving, Enamel, for General Purposes, Colour As Required	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5	<p>IS: 520</p> 	<p>Enamel, Brushing, Exterior, Type 1 (Synthetic)</p> <p>(1) Undercoating</p> <p>(2) Finishing</p> <p>Colour As Required</p>	<p>IS. 520-1954 Specification for Enamel, Brushing, Exterior, Type 1 (Synthetic)</p> <p>(1) Undercoating</p> <p>(2) Finishing</p> <p>Colour As Required (Tentative)</p>	<p>The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.</p>
6	<p>IS: 521</p> 	<p>Enamel, Spraying, Exterior, Type 1 (Synthetic)</p> <p>(1) Undercoating</p> <p>(2) Finishing</p> <p>Colour As Required</p>	<p>IS. 521-1954 Specification for Enamel, Spraying, Exterior, Type 1 (Synthetic)</p> <p>(1) Undercoating</p> <p>(2) Finishing</p> <p>Colour As Required (Tentative)</p>	<p>The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.</p>
7	<p>IS: 522</p> 	<p>Enamel, Brushing, Exterior, Type 2,</p> <p>(1) Undercoating</p> <p>(2) Finishing</p> <p>Colour As Required</p>	<p>IS: 522-1954 Specification for Enamel, Brushing, Exterior, Type 2,</p> <p>(1) Undercoating</p> <p>(2) Finishing</p> <p>Colour As Required (Tentative)</p>	<p>The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.</p>
8	<p>IS: 523</p> 	<p>Enamel, Spraying, Exterior, Type 2,</p> <p>(1) Undercoating</p> <p>(2) Finishing</p> <p>Colour As Required</p>	<p>IS: 523-1954 Specification for Enamel, Spraying, Exterior, Type 2,</p> <p>(1) Undercoating</p> <p>(2) Finishing</p> <p>Colour As Required (Tentative)</p>	<p>The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.</p>

**S.O 692**—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended in 1961 and 1962, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee per unit for various products details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been determined and the fee shall come into force with effect from 15 March 1963

## THE SCHEDULE


Sl. No	Product/Class of Products	No and title of relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
1	2	3	4	5
1	Enamel, Brushing, Interior, (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required	IS 133-1950 Specification for Enamel, Brushing, Interior, (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required.	One Litre	0.5 nP per unit with a minimum of Rs-1,000.00 for production during a calendar year.
2	Enamel, Spraying, Interior, (1) Undercoating, (2) Finishing Colour As Required.	IS: 134-1950 Specification for Enamel, Spraying, Interior, (1) Under coating, (2) Finishing Colour As Required.	Do.	Do.
3	Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Finishing, Stoving, Enamel, Colour As Required	IS : 151-1950 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Finishing, Stoving, Enamel, Colour As Required.	Do	Do.
4	Ready Mixed Paint, Spraying, Finishing, Stoving, Enamel, for General Purposes, Colour As Required.	IS : 151-1950 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Spraying, Finishing, Stoving, Enamel, for General Purposes, Colour As Required	Do	Do.
5	Enamel, Brushing, Exterior, Type 1 (Synthetic), (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required	IS 520-1954 Specification for Enamel, Brushing, Exterior, Type 1 (Synthetic) (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required (Tentative)	Do.	Do.
6	Enamel, Spraying, Exterior, Type 1 (Synthetic) (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required	IS 521-1954 Specification for Enamel, Spraying, Exterior, Type 1 (Synthetic) (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required (Tentative)	Do.	Do
7	Enamel, Brushing, Exterior, Type 2, (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required	IS 522-1954 Specification for Enamel, Brushing, Exterior, Type 2, (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required (Tentative)	Do.	Do.
8	Enamel, Spraying, Exterior, Type 2, (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required	IS 523-1954 Specification for Enamel, Spraying, Exterior, Type 2, (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour As Required (Tentative)	Do.	Do.

*New Delhi, the 5th March, 1963*

**S.O.—693.** In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955, as amended in 1962, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark, design of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title of the relevant Indian Standard is given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been specified.

This Standard Mark, for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, as amended in 1961, and the rules and regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 15 March 1963.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Products to which applicable	No. & Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1		Single Pole 15 Amperes Tumbler Switches	IS: 2120-1962 Requirements for Electrical Appliances and Accessories	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of monogram as indicated in the design.

(No. MD/17:2)

**S.O. 694** In pursuance of sub-regulation(3)of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended in 1961 and 1962, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee per unit for Single Pole 12 Amperes Tumbler Switches details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been determined and the fee shall come into force with effect from 15 March 1963.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Products	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Single Pole 15 Amperes Tumbler Switches	IS : 2120-1962 Requirements for Electrical Appliances and Accessories	100 Switches	20 nP. per unit, with a minimum of Rs. 1,000.00 for production during a calendar year.

[No. MD/18:2]

New Delhi, the 7th March, 1963.

**S.O. 695.** In—pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 as amended in 1961 and 1962, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that seven licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been granted authorizing the licensees to use the Standard Mark.

# THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard
		From	To			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	CM/L-506 13-2-196	1-3-63	29-2-64	The Great Indian Plywood Manufacturing Company, 76, Jessore Road, Dum Dum, Calcutta-28.	Tea-Chest Metal Fittings	IS : 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests ( <i>Revised</i> ).
2	CM/L-507 21-2-1963	15-3-63	14-3-64	M/s. Murlidhar Jhunjhunwala Private Ltd. Field No. 82/3 (a) Sathankadu, Kaladipet, Madras-19.	DDT Dusting Powders	IS : 564-1961 Specification for DDT Dusting Powders.
3	CM/L-508 25-2-1963	15-3-63	14-3-64	M/s. Tata-Fison Limited, Palluruthy Cochin-5 having their Office at Union Bank Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay-1.	Endrin Emulsifiable Concentrates	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for Endrin Emulsifiable concentrates.
4	CM/L-509 25-2-1963	15-3-63	14-3-64	M/s. Henley Cables India Limited, Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Sholapur Road, Poona-1, having their Registered Office at Henley House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.	PVC Cables only, 250 and 650 volts Grade	IS : 694-1960 Specification for PVC Cables and Cords for Electric Power and Lighting for Working Voltages Up to and Including 650 Volts to Earth ( <i>Tentative, Amended</i> ).
5	CM/L-510 28-2-1963	15-3-63	14-3-64	M/s. Nagrath Paints Private Ltd., 46, Fazalganj, Kanpur (U.P.)	(i) Enamel, Brushing Interior (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour as required. (ii) Enamel, Brushing Exterior, Type I (Synthetic) (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour as required	(i) IS : 133-1950 Specification for Enamel, Brushing, Interior. (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour as Required. (ii) IS : 520-1954 Specification for Enamel, Brushing, Exterior Type I (Synthetic) (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour as required ( <i>Tentative</i> ).



				(iii) Enamel, Spraying, Exterior, Type 1 (Synthetic) (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour as required.	(iii) IS : 521-1954 Specification for Enamel, Spraying, Exterior Type 1 (Synthetic) (1) Undercoating (2) Finishing Colour as required ( <i>Tentative</i> )
6	CM/L-511 28-2-1963	15-3-63	14-3-64	M/s. Sylvan & Company, 62/2, Chetla Road, Calcutta-27.	Tea-Chest Metal Fittings  IS : 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests ( <i>Revised</i> )
7	CM/L-512	15-3-63	14-3-64	M/s. Yawalkar Insecticides and Chemicals Factory, Shed No. 20, Industrial Estate, Kamptee Road, Nagpur-4, having their Office at Bhagwaha Layout, Dharampath, Nagpur-1.	DDT Dusting Powders  IS : 564-1961 Specification for DDT Dusting Powders ( <i>Revised</i> ).

No. MD/12 : 929

**S.O. 696.**—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended in 1962, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that thirty-three licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been renewed.

### THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. & date	Period of Validity		Name & Address of the licensee	Article(s) covered by the licence	Relevant Indian Standard(s)
		From	To			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	CM/L-63 7-2-1958	17-2-63	16-2-64	The Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co. Ltd., P.O. Clutterbuckganj, Bareilly (U.P.).	Gum Spirit of Turpentine (Oil of Turpentine)	IS : 533-1954 Specification for Gum Spirit of Turpentine (Oil of Turpentine).
2	CM/L-64 7-2-1958	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s. Assam Forest Products Private Limited, Dibrugarh, Distt. Lakhimpur, (Upper Assam).	Tea Chest Plywood Panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests. (Revised)
3	CM/L-66 7-2-1958	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s. Woodcrafts (Assam) Proprietors Jayshree Tea & Industries Ltd., P.O., Mariani, District Sibsagar.	Tea Chest Plywood Panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests. (Revised)
4	CM/L-67 7-2-1958	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s. Woodcraft Products Limited 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.	Tea Chest Plywood Panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests. (Revised)
5	CM/L-70 7-2-1958	1-3-63	29-2-64	The Standard Furniture Company Ltd., Chalakudi (Kerala State).	Tea Chest Plywood Panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests. (Revised)
6	CM/L-116 3-2-1959	16-2-63	15-2-64	M/s. Minerva Plywood Industries, 43/H/1, Chaulpatty Road, Calcutta-10.	Tea Chest Plywood Panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests. (Revised)
7	CM/L-118 19-2-1959	2-3-63	1-3-64	M/s. Bengal Plywood Manufacturing Company, 23/24, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Tea Chest Plywood Panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea Chests. (Revised)
8	CM/L-155 16-11-1959	1-1-63	31-12-63	M/s. Bombay Chemicals Private Ltd., 129, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-1.	Pyrethrum Extracts	IS : 1051-1957 Specification for Pyrethrum Extracts.
9	CM/L-166 8-2-1960	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s. Andamans Timber Industries Limited, 2, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta-1.	Tea Chest Plywood Panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests. (Revised)
10	CM/L-167 22-2-1960	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s. Shalimar Biscuits Private Ltd., Sun Mill Estate, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay-13.	Biscuits (Excluding Wafer Biscuits) of the following varieties : (1) Custard Cream, (2) Orange Cream,	IS : 1011-1957 Specification for Biscuits (Excluding Wafer Biscuits).

				(3) Glucose, (4) Cookies, (5) Delico, (6) Coconut Crunch, (7) Ginger nuts, (8) Fruit Cream, (9) Nice, and (10) Kesar Cream.		
11 CM/L-168 22-2-1960	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s Tata-Fison Ltd, 20, Howrah Road, Salikia, Calcutta	BHC Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates.	IS 562-1958 Specification for BHC Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates. (Revised).	
12 CM/L-201 15-6-1960	20-2-63	19-2-64	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Private Ltd, 589, Thirumottiyur High Road, Madras-19.	DDT Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates	IS 565-1961 Specification for DDT Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates. (Revised).	
13 CM/L-215 29-8-1960	15-1-63	14-1-64	M/s Tata-Fison Limited, Pandit Motilal Nehru Road, Jamna Kinara, Agra (U P)	BHC Dusting Powders	IS 561-1958 Specification for BHC Dusting Powders. (Revised)	
14 CM/L-233 18-10-1960	25-1-63	24-1-64	M/s Great Eastern Cutlery Works, 20 Strand Road, Calcutta-1.	Pruning Knife, Hooked & Curved.	IS 610-1961 Specification for Pruning Knives, Hooked and Curved. (Revised)	
15 CM/L-238 28-10-1960	28-1-63	27-1-64	M/s Research Chemical Laboratories, 550, VIII Main Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore-12	Ferro-Gallo Tartrate Fountain Pen Ink (0.1 Percent Iron Content)	IS 226-1959 Specification for Ferro-Gallo Tartrate Fountain Pen Ink (0.1 Percent Iron Content). (Revised).	
16 CM/L-239 28-10-1960	28-1-63	27-1-64	M/s Research Chemical Laboratories, 550, VIII Main Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore-12.	Dye-Based Fountain Pen Inks, Blue, Green, Red and Violet	IS 1221-1957 Specification for Dye-Based Fountain Pen Inks (Blue, Green, Violet, Black and Red).	
17 CM/L-258 29-12-1960	15-2-63	14-2-66	M/s Boots Pure Drug Co. (India) Private Ltd, 17, Nicol Road, Bombay-1.	Copper Oxychloride Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates.	IS 1507-1959 Specification for Copper Oxychloride Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates	
18 CM/L-265 30-1-1961	15-2-63	14-2-64	The Sathe Biscuit & Chocolate Co., Ltd, 820, Bhawani Peth, Poona-2	Unsweetened, Sweetened and Milk Covering Chocolates.	IS 1167-1958 Specification for Covering Chocolate	
19 CM/L-266 30-1-1961	15-2-63	14-2-64	The Sathe Biscuit & Chocolate Co. Ltd, 820, Bhawani Peth, Poona-2	Cocoa-Powder	IS 1164-1958 Specification for Cocoa-Powder.	
20 CM/L-273 10-2-1961	20-2-63	19-2-64	M/s. Sabubganj Electric Cables Limited, 49, Palace Court, 1 Kyd. St. Calcutta-16.	Aluminium Conductor Steel Reinforced and All Aluminium Conductors	IS 398-1961 Specification for Hard-Drawn Stranded Aluminium and Steel-Cored Aluminium Conductors for	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
21	CM/L-274 15-2-1961	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s. Sudhir Chemical Company, 248, Samuel Street, Vadagadi, Bombay-3.	Copper Oxychloride Dusting Powders.	Overhead Power Transmission Purposes ( <i>Revised</i> ). IS:1506-1959 Specification for Copper Oxychloride Dusting Powders.
22	CM/L-275 15-2-1961	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s. Sudhir Chemical Company, 248, Samuel Street, Vadagadi, Bombay-3.	Copper Oxychloride Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates.	IS:1507-1959 Specification for Copper Oxychloride Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates.
23	CM/L-276 27-2-1961	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s. Devidayal (Sales) Private Limited, Gupta Mills Estate, Reay Road, Darukhana, Bombay.	DDT Dusting Powders	IS:564-1961 Specification for DDT Dusting Powders, ( <i>Revised</i> ).
24	CM/L-278 27-2-1961	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s. Aluminium Cables & Conductors (U.P.) Private Ltd., 47, Hide Road, Extension, Calcutta.	All Aluminium Conductors & Aluminium Conductor Steel Reinforced.	IS:398-1961 Specification for Hard-Drawn Stranded Aluminium and Steel-Cored Aluminium Conductors for Overhead Power Transmission Purposes ( <i>Revised</i> ).
25	CM/L-279 27-2-1961	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s. Jawala Flour Mills, 33, Najafgarh Industrial Area, New Delhi-15.	Maida Grade 1	IS:1009-1957 Specification for Maida.
26	CM/L-377 25-1-1962	15-2-63	14-2-64	M/s. Travancore Chemical and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Manjummel Alwaye having their Head Office at Manjummel (Post Box No. 19) Alwaye.	BHC Dusting Powders	IS:561-1958 Specification for BHC Dusting Powders ( <i>Revised</i> ).
27	CM/L-378 25-1-1962	15-2-63	14-2-64	M/s. Travancore Chemical & Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Majummel Alwaye having their Head Office at Manjummel (Post Box No. 19) Alwaye.	BHC Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates.	IS:562-1958 Specification for BHC Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates ( <i>Revised</i> ).
28	CM/L-379 25-1-1962	15-2-63	14-2-64	The National Screw and Wire Products Ltd. Belur P.O. Belur Math Distt. Howrah having their Regd. Office at 51, Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta-1.	Hard-Drawn Stranded Aluminium and Steel-Cored Aluminium Conductors for Overhead Power Transmission Purposes.	IS:398-1961 Specification for Hard-Drawn Stranded Aluminium and Steel-Cored Aluminium Conductors for Overhead Power Transmission Purposes ( <i>Revised</i> ).
29	CM/L-380 25-1-1962	15-2-63	14-2-64	M/s. Menco Electricals Private Limited, Industrial Estate, Olavakkot, having their Regd. Office at "Prakash" Kunnanur, Palaghat.	Metal Clad Switches (Capacity 15 and 30 amps, DP, TP, 250 Volts and 500 Volts).	IS:1567-1960 Specification for Metal Clad Switches (Current Rating Not Exceeding 100 Amperes).


30	CM/L-381 9-2-1962	15-2-63	14-2-64	M/s. Pesticides India, Udaipur, having their office at Udaipur.	BHC Dusting Powders	IS:561-1958 Specification for BHC Dusting Powders (Revised).
31	CM/L-382 9-2-1962	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s. Narhari Engineering Works, Compound of India Timber Trading Co. Sewree Cross Road, Bombay-15 having their office at 480, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-2.	Three-Phase Induction Motors Up to 3 HP only.	IS:325-1961 Specification for Three-Phase Induction Motors (Second Revision).
32	CM/L-384 14-2-1962	1-3-63	29-2-64	M/s. Khalsa Foundry & Workshop Coop. Ind. Society Ltd. Kapurthala Road, Sultanpur Lodhi, (Kapurthala).	Fractional Horse Power Single-Phase and Three-Phase Motors.	IS:996-1959 Specification for Small AC and Universal Electric Motors with 'A' Insulation.
33	CM/L-385 14-2-1962	15-2-63	14-2-64	M/s. Assam Saw Mills & Timber Company Ltd. 62, Ballygunge Circular Road (1 Rainey Park) Calcutta-19 (Factory at Namsai NEFA Assam).	Tea Chest Plywood Panels	IS:10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests (Revised).

[No. MD/12 : 141]

**S.O. 697.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955, as amended in 1962, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark, design of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title of the relevant Indian Standard is given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been specified.

This Standard Mark, for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, as amended in 1961, and the rules and regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 15th March, 1963.

#### THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Products to which applicable	No. & Title of relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.		Twist Drills	IS : 599-1960 Specification for Twist Drills ( <i>Revised</i> ).	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions and indicated in Col. (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being super-scribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. MD/17:2]

**S.O. 698.**—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended in 1961 and 1962, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee per unit for Twist Drills details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has have been determined and the fee shall come into force with effect from 15th March, 1963.

#### THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Products	No. and title of relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Twist Drills	IS : 599-1960 Specification for Twist Drills ( <i>Revised</i> )	1,000 Pieces	Re. 1'00 nP. per unit for the first 2,000 units; 60 nP. per unit for the next 3,000 units; 30 nP. per unit for the 5,001st unit and above.

[No. MD/18:2]

D. V. KARMARKAR,  
Head of the Certification Marks Division.

**MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY INDUSTRIES****(Department of Iron & Steel)***New Delhi, the 12th March 1963*

**S.O. 699/ESS.COMM/IRON & STEEL-2(c)/AM(103).**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (c) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956, the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, No. S.R.O. 2041/ESS.COMM/IRON AND STEEL-2(c), dated the 11th June, 1957, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, in Columns 2 and 3 thereof, against 'OTHERS', for the existing entry No. 49, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

2

3

- "49. (i) Joint Director (Iron & Steel) and *ex-officio* Deputy, Iron and Steel Controller, Iron and Steel Controllers' Office, Calcutta.  
(ii) Liaison Officer of the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Defence Production and *ex-officio* Deputy Iron & Steel Controller, Iron and Steel Controllers' Office, Calcutta.

All clauses of the Iron and Steel Control Order 1956.

[No. SC(A)-2(10)/61.]

T. J. VERGHESE, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE****(Department of Agriculture)***New Delhi, the 12th March 1963.*

**S.O. 760.**—The following draft of certain rules further to amend the Oilcakes Grading and Marking Rules, 1962, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), is published as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th day of April, 1963.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

**DRAFT RULES**

1. These Rules may be called the Oilcakes Grading and Marking (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963.

2. In rule 3 and rule 4 of the Oilcakes Grading and Marking Rules, 1962, (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), for the words and figures "Schedules I to VI", the words and figures "Schedules I to VII" shall be substituted.

3. In the said rules—

(i) in rule 5, for the word and figure "Schedule VII", the word and figure "Schedule VIII" shall be substituted,

(ii) Schedule VII shall be renumbered as Schedule VIII and before the Schedule so renumbered, the following Schedule shall be inserted as Schedule VII, namely:—

**SCHEDULE VII**  
(See Rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designations and definitions of quality of Coconut Oil-Cake.*

Grade designation	Moisture percent by weight (Maximum)	Crude protein (Nitrogen 6.25), percent by weight (Minimum)	Crude fat or ether extract percent by weight (Minimum)	Crude fibre percent by weight (Maximum)	Total ash, percent by weight (Maximum)	Acid in soluble ash, per- cent by weight (Maximum)	Castor husk	General characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No. 1 . . .	10.0	21.0	8.0	12.0	8.0	1.5	Nil	(1) Coconut oil-cake of grade No. 1 shall be the product obtained after the expression of oil from Copra (dried coconut kernels) by power driven machinery.
Ghani Cake . . .	12.0	18.0	13.0	12.0	8.5	2.0	Nil	(2) Ghani Oil-cake shall be the product obtained after the expression of oil from Copra (dried coconut kernels) by the animal driven Ghani or Chekku. (3) The material shall be free from harmful constituents, and Castorcake or husk. (4) It shall be free from rancidity, adulterants, insect or fungus infestation and from fermented, musty and other objectionable odour. (5) It shall be free from dirt and extraneous matter.

*Note :—*The values specified in Columns 3 to 7 are calculated on moisture free basis.

Adapted from the Indian Standards specification for Coconut Oil-cake as Livestock feed (Is. 2154—1962)

[No. F. 17-11/62-AM]



*New Delhi, the 15th March 1963*

**S.O. 701.**—The following draft of the In-Shell and Shelled Walnut Grading and Marking Rules, 1963, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), is published as required by the said Section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 15th April 1963.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified, will be considered by the Central Government.

### DRAFT RULES

**1. Short title and application.**—(1) These rules may be called the In-Shell and Shelled Walnut Grading and Marking Rules, 1963.

(2) They shall apply to in-shell and shelled walnuts produced in India.

**2. Definition.**—In these rules "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules.

**3. Grade designations.**—The grade designations to indicate the quality of in-shell and shelled walnuts shall be as set out in Schedules I and II respectively.

**4. Definition of quality.**—The quality indicated by the grade designations shall be as set out against each grade designation in Schedules I and II.

**5. Grade designation marks.**—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word 'AGMARK' and the figure of rising sun with the words 'Produce of India') resembling that set out in Schedule III.

**6. Marking Provisions.**—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each bag or box or container in the manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. In addition to the grade designation mark, each container shall be marked with such particulars and in such manner as may be specified by the said officer from time to time. The following particulars, in addition to grade designation, shall be clearly marked on the label—

(i) Serial number

(ii) Type of in-shell or shelled walnut i.e.

(a) In-shell walnuts—"India Super Special" or "India Special", "India A-1" or "India-B" or

(b) Shelled walnuts

(i) Special Light halves/light halves/light broken/light pieces (small)/ and light crums; or

(ii) Amber halves/Amber broken & Amber pieces; or

(iii) Brown halves/Brown broken, Brown pieces and Amber-Brown crums.

(2) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the previous approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, mark his private trade mark on a bag or box or tin or any other approved container in a manner approved by the said officer; provided that the private trade mark does not represent a quality or grade of in-shell and shelled walnuts different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed on the bag or box or tin or container in accordance with these rules.

**7. Method of packing.**—(a) In-shell walnuts: (i) Well dried, clean and washed or bleached in-shell walnuts as per 'Agmark' specifications shall be filled in sound gunny bags neatly stitched, stencilled and sealed in accordance with the Walnut Grading and Marking Rules, 1963.

(ii) Gross weight (according to specifications) should be marked on each bag (This will not apply in case of consignments to be shipped to United Kingdom).

(iii) The standard packs are:

- (a) 50 kg gross or
- (b) 25 kg gross or
- (c) 10 kg gross.

(b) Shelled walnuts: (i) Sound, seaworthy and seasoned wooden boxes or card board boxes or tins or any other suitable containers should be used.

(ii) Use of proper lining material (at least double, the first of brown paper and the second lining of vegetable parchment or tissue or grease-proof or butter paper or any other good substitute) should be made.

(iii) Net and gross weight according to specifications should be stencilled on the box (This will not apply in case of consignments to be shipped to United Kingdom).

*Fumigation.*—(i) Fumigation of new crop (from September to December each year). in case of in-shell walnuts is voluntary i.e. not subject to compulsory fumigation before export.

(ii) From January to August, each year, all consignments of in-shell walnuts shall have to be adequately fumigated before export.

(iii) Fumigation of all shelled walnuts before export is compulsory.

(iv) Certificate from registered fumigation houses shall have to be furnished to the customs authorities as a proof that each consignment has been fumigated. The fumigation certificate shall be one that has been obtained not earlier than 10 days before the date of shipment.

SCHEDULE I  
(See rule 3)

*Agmark Grade Specifications of In-Shell Walnuts (Juglans regia) produced in India*

Sl. No. (1)	Grade (2)	Size (3)	Essential conditions (4)	Tolerance Limit (5)
1	"India-Super Special"	32 mm & above.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The crop shall be entirely free from previous year's walnuts. (Year of crop or harvest to be stamped).</li> <li>Well washed or bleached.</li> <li>Shells bright.</li> <li>Well dried nuts.</li> <li>Agreeable taste.</li> <li>Over 85% good cracking.</li> <li>Freedom from :               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oil-bleeds,</li> <li>sun-burnt nuts,</li> <li>Darkened nuts (due to mould or dampness),</li> <li>nuts with adhering hull remains,</li> <li>physically injured nuts,</li> <li>fi ssured or perforated nuts,</li> <li>nuts showing residue of chemical bleaches,</li> <li>Blighted nuts,</li> <li>empty nuts,</li> <li>stony nuts,</li> <li>stained nuts and nuts showing other physical defects.</li> </ol> </li> <li>It should also be free from:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pest or disease infestation,</li> <li>Staining of shells due to mould, fungus, dampness, oil-bleeding or seepage,</li> <li>Rancidity,</li> <li>Partially developed, shrunken, damaged, fi ssured or splitted nuts, stones, empties,</li> <li>hard nuts.</li> <li>Unpleasant odour,</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tolerance limit upto a maximum of 15%.</li> </ol> <p>Tolerance includes all other things except cracking.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
			(vi) Shell-grits, rodent excreta, cob-webs, human hair, alive pests and other foreign matter.	
2	"India Special"	Well developed nuts of 30 mm and above.	Do.	Tolerance includes all other things except cracking.
3	"India-1"	Well developed nuts of 26 mm and above.	Do.	Do.
4	"India-B"	Well developed nuts of 24 mm and over.	Do.	Do.
5	*"X" Grade	Not below 24 mm	Do.	Do.

\*Note:—"X" grade as per contract, subject to approval by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				<p><i>Freedom From—</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Kernels of old crop.</li> <li>7. Small pieces, crums and grits.</li> <li>8. Amber or brown or off-coloured halves, brokens, pieces and crums.</li> <li>9. Walnut meal or flour.</li> <li>10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.</li> </ol>	
4 "Indian Light Pieces (Small)"	Light creamy or broken white or whitish light yellow or extremely light golden colour.	Smaller than brokens or bold pieces but larger than crums (Usually 1/4 the size of undamaged individual cotyledons or complete halves).	<p><i>Freedom from—</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partially or wholly shrunk, shrivelled kernels.</li> <li>2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels.</li> <li>3. Diseased, moulded, damp kernels.</li> <li>4. Rancid, bitter, excessively oily and unpalatable kernels.</li> <li>5. Insect-pest infested and partially or wholly eaten kernels.</li> <li>6. Kernels of old crop.</li> <li>7. Crums or grits.</li> <li>8. Amber or brown or off-coloured halves, acornes, brokens, pieces and crums.</li> <li>9. Walnut meal or flour.</li> <li>10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.</li> </ol>	<p><i>Freedom From—</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partially or wholly shrunk, shrivelled kernels.</li> <li>2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels.</li> <li>3. Diseased, moulded, damp kernels.</li> <li>6. Kernels of old crop.</li> <li>7. Crums or grits.</li> <li>8. Amber or brown or off-coloured halves, acornes, brokens, pieces and crums.</li> <li>9. Walnut meal or flour.</li> <li>10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amber halves, acornes brokens &amp; pieces upto a maximum of 10%.</li> <li>2. Foreign matter upto a maximum of 1 1/2%.</li> <li>3. Tolerance limit for other things save the above upto a maximum of 2%.</li> </ol>
5 "Indian Light Crums"	Light creamy or broken white or whitish light yellow or extremely light golden colour.	Small pieces, tiny fragments or particles, grits of walnut kernels. (Clean and free from walnut meal or dust).	<p><i>Freedom From—</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partially or wholly shrunk, shrivelled kernels.</li> <li>2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels.</li> <li>3. Diseased, moulded, damp kernels.</li> </ol>	<p><i>Freedom From—</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partially or wholly shrunk, shrivelled kernels.</li> <li>2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels.</li> <li>3. Diseased, moulded, damp kernels.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amber or brown halves, acornes, brokens, pieces and amber-brown crums upto a maximum of 10%.</li> <li>2. Foreign matter upto a maximum of 1 1/2%.</li> </ol>

4. Rancid, bitter, excessively oily and unpalatable kernels.
  5. Insect-pest infested and partially or wholly eaten kernels.
  6. Kernels of old crop.
  7. Halves, acornes, broken and pieces.
  8. Amber or brown or off-coloured halves, broken, pieces and crums.
  9. Walnut meal or flour.
  10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.
3. Tolerance limit for other things save the above upto a maximum of 2%.

*Freedom from—*

- |                         |  |  |   |  |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| 6 "Indian Amber halves" | Pale yellow with slightly reddish or brownish tinge or rosin coloured (darker than lights but lighter than browns) | Fully developed, plump kernels having complete halves i.e. undamaged separate cotyledons, free from adhering pellicle fragments. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partially or wholly shrunken, shrivelled kernels.</li> <li>2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels.</li> <li>3. Diseased, moulded, damp, kernels.</li> <li>4. Rancid, bitter, excessively oily and unpalatable kernels.</li> <li>5. Insect-pest infested and partially or wholly eaten kernels.</li> <li>6. Kernels of old crop.</li> <li>7. Acornes, broken pieces, crums and grits.</li> <li>8. Brown or off-coloured halves, acornes, broken, small pieces and crums.</li> <li>9. Walnut meal or flour.</li> <li>10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amber acornes upto a maximum of 15%.</li> <li>2. Brown halves upto a maximum of 10%.</li> <li>3. Foreign matter upto a maximum of 1/2%.</li> <li>4. Tolerance limit for other things save the above upto a maximum of 2%.</li> </ol> |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|

1. Partially or wholly shrunken, shrivelled kernels.
2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels.
3. Diseased, moulded, damp, kernels.
4. Rancid, bitter, excessively oily and unpalatable kernels.
5. Insect-pest infested and partially or wholly eaten kernels.
6. Kernels of old crop.
7. Acornes, broken pieces, crums and grits.
8. Brown or off-coloured halves, acornes, broken, small pieces and crums.
9. Walnut meal or flour.
10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.

*Freedom from—*

- |   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 7 "Indian Amber Broken" or "Amber Pieces (Large)" | Pale yellow with slightly reddish or brownish tinge or rosin coloured (darker than lights but lighter than browns) | Slightly broken, or damaged halves on edges or longitudinal halves of individual cotyledons or unevently broken halves, bold pieces and acornes. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partially or wholly shrunken, shrivelled kernels.</li> <li>2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels.</li> <li>3. Diseased, moulded, damp kernels.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Small pieces upto a maximum of 15%.</li> <li>2. Brown halves, acornes, broken and pieces upto a maximum of 10%.</li> <li>3. Foreign matter upto a</li> </ol> |
|---|--|--|--|--|

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				<i>Freedom from—</i>	
				4. Rancid, bitter, excessively oily and unpalatable kernels, 5. Insect-pest infested and partially or wholly eaten kernels, 6. Kernels of old crop, 7. Small pieces and crums, 8. Brown or off-coloured halves, acornes, broken, small pieces and crums. 9. Walnut meal or flour, 10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.	maximum of 1/2%. 4. Tolerance limit for other things save the above upto a maximum of 2%.
8 "Indian Amber Pieces (Small)"	Pale yellow with slightly reddish or brownish tinge or rosin coloured (darker than lights but lighter than browns)	Smaller than broken or bold pieces but larger than crums. (Usually 1/4 the size of undamaged individual cotyledons or complete halves).		1. Partially or wholly shrunken, shrivelled kernels, 2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels, 3. Diseased, moulded, damp, kernels, 4. Rancid, bitter, excessively oily and unpalatable kernels, 5. Insect-pest infested and partially or wholly eaten kernels, 6. Kernels of old crop, 7. Crums or grits, 8. Brown or off-coloured halves, acornes, broken, pieces and crums, 9. Walnut meal or flour, 10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.	1. Brown or off-coloured halves, acornes, broken & pieces upto a maximum of 10%. 2. Foreign matter upto a maximum of 1/2%. 3. Tolerance limit for other things save the above upto a maximum of 2%.
9 "Indian Brown Halves"	Dark amber kernels tending more towards reddish or brownish or light chocolate colour.	Fully developed, plumpy kernels having complete halves i.e. undamaged separate cotyledons free from adhering : pellicle fragments.		1. Partially or wholly shrunken, shrivelled kernels, 2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels, 3. Diseased, moulded, damp kernels,	1. Acornes upto a maximum of 15%. 2. Off-coloured halves upto a maximum of 10%. 3. Foreign matter upto a maximum of 1/2%.



			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Rancid, bitter, excessively oily and unpalatable kernels,</li> <li>5. Insect-pest infested and partially or wholly eaten kernels,</li> <li>6. Kernels of old crop,</li> <li>7. Acornes, broken, pieces, crums and grits,</li> <li>8. Off-coloured halves, acornes, broken, pieces and crums.</li> <li>9. Walnut meal or flour,</li> <li>10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Tolerance limit for other things save the above upto a maximum of 2%.</li> </ol>	
10	<p>"Indian Brown Broken" or "Bown Pieces (Large)"</p>	<p>Dark amber kernels tending more towards reddish or brownish or light chocolate colour.</p>	<p>Slightly broken or damaged halves on edges or longitudinal halves of individual cotyledons or unevenly broken halves, bold pieces and acornes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partially or wholly shrunk, shrivelled kernels,</li> <li>2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels,</li> <li>3. Diseased, moulded, damp kernels,</li> <li>4. Rancid, bitter, excessively oily and unpalatable kernels,</li> <li>5. Insect-pest infested and partially or wholly eaten kernels,</li> <li>6. Kernels of old crop,</li> <li>7. Small pieces and crums,</li> <li>8. Off-coloured halves, acornes, broken, pieces and crums,</li> <li>9. Walnut meal or flour,</li> <li>10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Small pieces upto a maximum of 15%,</li> <li>2. Off-coloured halves, acornes, broken and small pieces upto a maximum of 10%.</li> <li>3. Foreign matter upto a maximum of 1/2%,</li> <li>4. Tolerance limit for other things save the above upto a maximum of 2%.</li> </ol>
11	<p>"Indian Brown Pieces (Small)"</p>	<p>Dark amber kernels tending more towards reddish or brownish or light chocolate colour.</p>	<p>Smaller than broken or bold pieces but larger than crums. (Usually 1/4 the size of undamaged individual cotyledons or complete halves)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partially or wholly shrunk, shrivelled kernels,</li> <li>2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels,</li> <li>3. Diseased, moulded, damp kernels,</li> <li>4. Rancid, bitter, excessively oily and unpalatable kernels,</li> <li>5. Insect-pest infested and partially or wholly eaten kernels.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Off-coloured halves acornes, broken, pieces and crums upto a maximum of 10%,</li> <li>2. Foreign matter upto a maximum of 1/2%,</li> <li>3. Tolerance limit for other things save the above upto a maximum of 2%.</li> </ol>

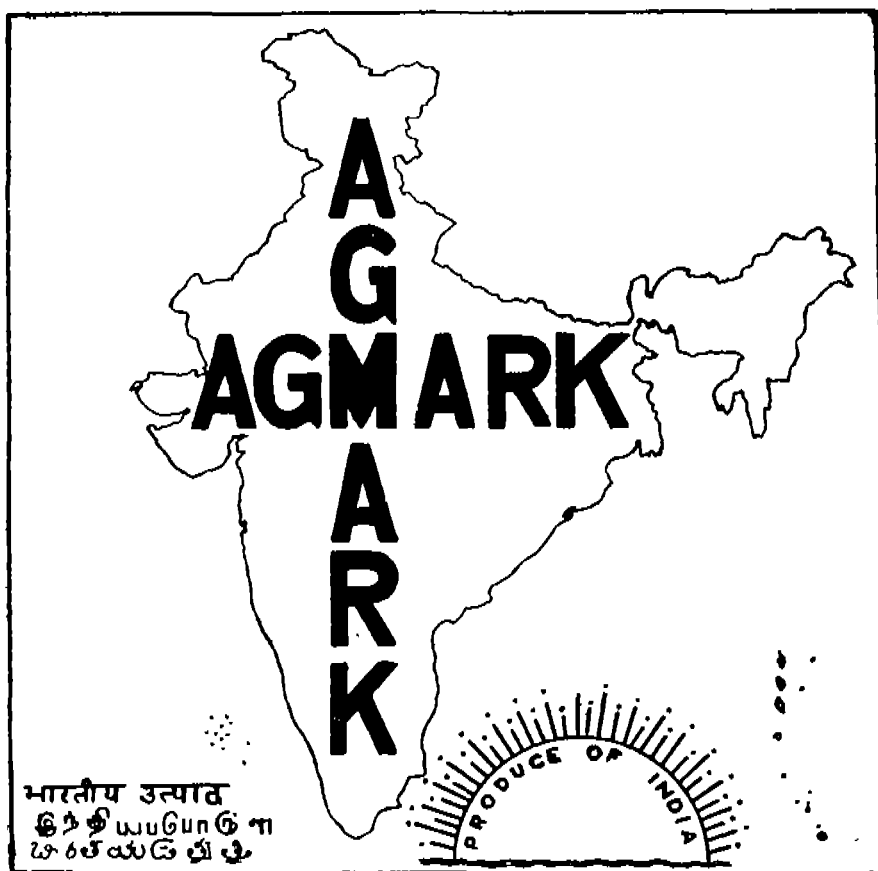
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				<i>Freedom from—</i>	
				6. Kernels of old crop, 7. Crums or grits, 8. Off-coloured halves, acornes, broken, small pieces and crums, 9. Walnut meal or flour, 10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.	
12 "Indian Amber-Brown Crums"	(i) Pale yellow with slightly reddish or brownish tinge or rosin coloured (darker than lights but lighter than browns) OR (ii) Dark amber kernels tending more towards reddish or brownish or light chocolate colour. OR admixture of both (i) and (ii).	Small pieces, tiny fragments or particles, grits of walnut kernels. (Clean and free from walnut meal or dust).		1. Partially or wholly shrunken, shrivelled kernels. 2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels, 3. Diseased, moulded, damp kernels, 4. Rancid, bitter, excessively oily and unpalatable kernels, 5. Insect-pest infested and partially or wholly eaten kernels, 6. Kernels of old crop, 7. Acornes, broken, and pieces, 8. Off-coloured halves, acornes, broken, pieces and crums, 9. Walnut meal or flour, 10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.	1. Off-coloured halves, acornes, broken, : pieces, and crums upto a maximum of 10%, 2. Foreign matter upto a maximum of 1/2%, 3. Tolerance limit for other things save the above upto a maximum of 2%.
13 "X**" Grade **		**	**	1. Partially or wholly shrunken, shrivelled kernels, 2. Oil-bled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt kernels, 3. Diseased, moulded, damp kernels, 4. Rancid, bitter, excessively oily and unpalatable kernels,	**1. **2. 3. Foreign matter upto a maximum of 1/2%. 4. Tolerance limit for other things save the above upto a maximum of 2%.

5. Insect-pest infested and partially or wholly eaten kernels.
6. Kernels of old crop.
- \*\*7.
- \*\*8.
9. Walnut meal or flour.
10. Shell grits, wood-splinters, etc.

- 
- \*NOTE 1 : (a) Crop . . . . . 1. The crop shall be absolutely free from admixture of previous year's kernels.  
 2. Kernels extracted from new crop only will be termed as "Current year's crop".  
 3. Year of crop harvest and kernel production to be stamped.
- (b) Taste & Aroma . . . . . The taste and aroma of kernels shall be agreeable.
- (c) Essential conditions . . . . . Absolute freedom from—  
 1. Cob-webs, rodent excreta, human hairs, etc.  
 2. Alive pests, grubs, eggs, etc.  
 3. Dust, dirt and other undesirable foreign matter.

\*\*NOTE 2:—Colour, size as per specifications approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. Essential conditions under column 5 (7 and 8) and tolerance limit under column 6 (1 and 2) may be modified with the approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. Other minimum specifications laid down as above will hold good in this case also.

SCHEDULE III  
GRADE DESIGNATION MARK FOR WALNUT  
(See Rule 5)



NOTE:—The Tamil and Telugu words will not occur in the labels in cases where commodities are graded for the purpose of export.

[No. F. 17-8/62-AM]

(Department of Food)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th March 1963

**S.O. 702.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), read with sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Laws) Regulation, 1962 (12 of 1962), the Central Government hereby directs that the Fruit Products Order, 1955, shall extend to, and come into force in, the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, with effect from the date of publications of this Order.

[No. F. 8-10/62-AM.]

V. S. NIGAM, Under Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)

(I.C.A.R.)

New Delhi, the 14th March, 1963.

**S.O. 703.**—In pursuance of the provisions of Rule 26(4) of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Rules, 1947, framed under Section 17 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), the Central Government hereby publish the audited accounts of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, for the year 1961-62, together with the auditor's report thereon.

*Inspection Report No. 214 on the accounts of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, Hyderabad for the year 1961-62.*

Name of the Secretary:—Dr. R. Sankaran upto 30th June, 1961.

Shri K. S. Bedi 1st July, 1961 to 30th November, 1961.

Dr. M. S. Patel from 30th November, 1961, A.N. to date.

Inspecting Officer:—Sh. N. Srivasachari.

Name of the Local Audit Supdt:—Sh. O. V. Sundara Ramiah.

Period of accounts audited:—1961-62.

Dates of audit:—19-12-62 to 26-12-62.

**PART I.**

**OLD OUTSTANDING OBJECTIONS**

*Inspection Report 1959-60.*

Para 3:—Interest free loans to Co-operative Societies through the State Governments.

The decision of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee that interest @ 4% will be charged on over-due instalments had been communicated to the respective State Governments, under intimation to the Government of India. Periodical reminders were being issued to the State Governments. However, no progress was made in respect of recovery of the outstanding dues. This may please be expedited. The position of unutilised loans in respect of Ballery and Nandyal Market Committees may also please be stated.

Para 5(b)&(c): *Participation in the World Agriculture Fair.*

The matter was still under correspondence with the I.C.A.R. New Delhi. Final reply is awaited.

**PART II—(CURRENT AUDIT)**

I. *Outstanding utilisation certificates.*—Utilisation Certificates for a sum of Rs. 55,03,385 in respect of grants made to State Governments for 141 Research Schemes (*vide* details in Annexure 'A') were yet to be received by the Committee. Immediate steps may please be taken to obtain the outstanding Utilisation Certificates as early as possible.

II. *Unutilised Amounts.*—A sum of Rs. 87,805.40 unutilised by the State Governments out of the grants given to them for the implementation of the various schemes as per Annexure 'B' was due to be refunded to the Committee. Effective steps may please be taken to recover the amounts at an early date.

III. *Recovery of cess duty from various Collectorates.*—A sum of Rs. 1,39,461.67 on account of cess collected prior to 1st April 1956 was still due for recovery from four Excise Collectorates as per details given in Annexure 'C'. Steps may please be taken to expedite recovery.

IV. *Miscellaneous recoveries pending.*—Amounts totalling Rs. 2,395.28 as detailed in Annexure 'D' were pending recovery. Item 1 was pending for over 6 years. Steps may please be taken to recover all the outstanding amounts expeditiously.

V. Audit fee for 6 days @ Rs. 95.00 *per diem* amounting to Rs. 570 (Rupees five hundred and seventy only) may please be deposited in the State Bank of Hyderabad in favour of the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

VI. A copy of the test audit note containing minor irregularities which could not be settled on the spot is enclosed. Compliance thereof may be shown to the next audit.

(Sd.) D. P. JAIN,  
Deputy Director of Audit.

## INDIAN CENTRAL OILSEEDS COMMITTEE

Statement of Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure for the year Ending 31st March, 1962.

RECEIPTS	Amount	Total	PAYMENT	Amount	Total
	Rs nP.	Rs nP		Rs nP	Rs nP.
Opening balance on 1-4-1961					
Bank	81,95,686 51*		A. Administration of Indian Central Oil seeds Committee (as per schedule I)		3,33,562 10
Imprest Cash	252 00		B. Travelling allowance to members		26,186 40
Securities	23,15,562 50	1,05,11,501 01	C. Measures taken for promoting Agricultural Research (as per schedule II)		7,25,693 14
Cess collections under section 3(2) of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946		19,96,574 04	D. Measures taken for promoting Technological Research—		
Interest on investments		77,750 00	(a) Schemes financed from Committee's funds (schedule III)	4,63,046 00	
Profit on investments		..	(b) Category 'A' Schemes financed by the Government of India & CSIR (as per schedule IV)	2,59,750 36†	7,22,796 36
Miscellaneous receipts		4,246 76	E. Measures taken for promoting Marketing (as per schedule V)		2,35,781 53
Grants from the Central Government, from Linseed and Groundnut funds		4,687 03	F. Measures taken for promoting Development of Oilseeds Crushing Industry (as per schedule VI)		8,903 71
Receipts from Research Schemes financed by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee		12,968 21	G. Subsidies for publications		..
Recovery of unspent balances of grants for schemes financed by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee		45,652 64	H. Deposits and Advances refundable (as per schedules VII and IX)		4,886 00
Recovery of unspent balance of grants by Category 'A' schemes		..	I. Construction of office building, etc. (as per Schedule VIII)		1,00,000 00
Recovery of deposits and advances refundable			TOTAL from 'A' to 'I'		21,57,809 24
(a) Conveyance, etc.	1,470 23				
(b) Pay, etc.					
(c) Festival	3,636 00				
(d) Floods	270 00				

(e) Buildings, etc., of houses				
(f) Loans advanced under schemes	15,350 00	20,726 23		
Rent from I C O.C Estate		6,675 05	Closing balance on 31st March, 1962	
Indian Oilseeds Journal Sale and sub- scription	3,767 74		(a) Investments of funds as on 31-3-62	
Receipts from publications	12,349 11		1 3% Conversion Loan 19-6-1986	4,96,093 75
Receipts towards advertisements in Indian Oilseeds Journal	900 71		2 Post Office National Savings Certificates	1,00,000 00
Grant from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi in respect of schemes for Technological Research on Vegetable Oils during the Third Five-Year Plan "Committed Expenditure"	42,079 76		3 3% Government of India Loan, 1964	4,62,968 75
Grant received from the Government of India in respect of 'Category A' Schemes (as per Schedule X)	95,041 86		4 2-3/4% Government of India Loan, 1962	5,47,312 50
			5. 3% Government of India Loan, 1963-65	4,62,187 50
			6 3-1/2% National Plan Loan, 1964	1,97,000 00
			TOTAL	22,65,562 50
			(b) Cash in Bank	84,11,296 41
			(c) Imprest Cash	252 00
GRAND TOTAL OF RECEIPTS	1,28,34,920 15		TOTAL OF (a), (b) & (c)	1,06,77,110 91
			GRAND TOTAL OF PAYMENTS	1,28,34,920 15

\*Including the amount of grants lying unspent with the Committee

	Rs.
Government of India	1,45,720 36
C S I.R.	44,923 64

1,90,644 00

†Includes a sum of Rs 1,45,720 36 refunded to the Government of India being unspent balance from the grants lying with the Committee as on 31st March, 1961

Sd/-  
Assistant Secretary, Indian Central Oilseeds Committee.

I have examined the foregoing accounts of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, Hyderabad for 1961-62. I have obtained all the information and explanations that I have required, and subject to the observations in the separate Audit Report, I certify as a result of my audit, that in my opinion these accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the State of affairs of the concern according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the concern.

Sd/- P.K. RAU,

*Director of Audit,*

*Food, Rehabilitation, Supply, Commerce Steel and Mines, New Delhi.*

[No. 8-93/62-Com.II.]

N. K. DUTTA, Under Secy.



**MINISTRY OF HEALTH***New Delhi, the 8th March 1963*

**S.O. 704.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), the Central Government hereby appoints, Shri K. L. Pasricha as the Vice Chairman of the Delhi Development Authority and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health, No. 12-173/57-LSG, dated the 30th December, 1957, namely:—

In the said notification, against serial No. 2, for the entries "Shri G. Mukharji, I.A.S.", the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"Shri K. L. Pasricha".

[No. F. 10-6/63-L.S.G.]

B. S. SRIKANTIAH, Dy. Secy.

*New Delhi, the 12th March, 1963.*

**S.O. 705.**—Whereas the Marathwada University has, in pursuance of the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, (102 of 1956), elected, from amongst the members of its Medical Faculty, Dr. G. K. Karandikar, vice, Shri Vinayak Bapu Pathak, who ceased to be a member of the Council under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F. 5-13/59-MI dated the 9th January, 1960, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3", for the entries in column 2 against serial No. 23, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"Dr. K. K. Karandikar, M.B.B.S., F.C.P.S. (Bom), M.S., Ph. D. (Yale), Dean, Government Medical College, Aurangabad."

[No. F. 5-8/63-MI.]

B. B. L. BHARADWAJ, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS****(Department of Transport)****(Transport Wing)****LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS***New Delhi, the 12th March, 1963*

**S.O. 706.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927 (17 of 1927), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri D. Hogg to be a member of the Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses vice Shri B. T. Tyrrell resigned and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport) S.O. 1674 dated the 23rd May, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification, for item 7 in the list of members, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"7, Shri D. Hogg, C/o. M/s. Macneill and Barry Limited, 28, Barakhamba Road, Connaught Circus, New Delhi".

[No. 4-ML(1)/63.]

B. P. SRIVASTAVA, Dy. Secy.

## (Department of Communications and Civil Aviation)

(P. &amp; T. Board)

*New Delhi, the 16th March 1963*

**S.O. 707.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Communications (Posts and Telegraphs) No. S.R.O. 620, dated the 28th February 1957, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification—

- (i) in part II—General Central Service Class III, for the heading “Office of the Principal, Posts and Telegraphs Training Centre, Saharanpur”, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

“Posts and Telegraphs Training Centre and Postal Training Centre.”

- (ii) in part III—General Central Service, Class IV, for the heading “Posts and Telegraphs Training Centre, Saharanpur”, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

“Posts and Telegraphs Training Centre and Postal Training Centre.”

[No. 44/19/62-Disc.]

HIT PARKASH,

Asstt. Dir. Genl.

## MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

*New Delhi, the 13th March, 1963.*

**S.O. 708.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following recruitment rules, namely:—

1. **Short Title.**—These rules may be called the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Vijnan Mandirs—(Post of Vijnan Mandir Officer) Recruitment Rules, 1962.

2. **Application.**—These rules shall apply to the post specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed thereto.

3. **Number of posts, classification, scale of pay and nature.**—The number of posts, the classification, scale of pay attached thereto, shall be as specified in columns 2 to 4 of the said Schedule.

4. **Nature of post, age limit, qualification, probation, method of recruitment, etc.**—The nature of the post, age limit, qualifications, period of probation, and other matters connected therewith shall be as specified in columns 5 to 13 of the said Schedule may be relaxed in the case of the Government Servants:

Provided that the educational and other qualifications specified under the heading, “Essential” in column 7 of the said Schedule, may be relaxed by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission in the case of candidates otherwise found suitable.

5. **Disqualification.**—(a) No person who has more than one wife living or who having a spouse living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life time of such spouse, shall be eligible for appointment to service.

(b) No woman whose marriage is void by reason of the husband having a wife living at the time of such marriage or who has married a person who has a wife living at the time of such marriage shall be eligible for appointment to service.

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that there are special grounds for so ordering, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

SCHEDULE

*Recruitment Rules for the post of Vijnan Mandir Officer in the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs.*

Name of post	No. of posts	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether selection post or non-selection post	Age limit for direct recruits	Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits	Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for the direct recruits will apply in the case of promotees	Period of probation if any	Method of rectt. whether by direct rectt. or by promotion or transfer and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of rectt. by promotion/transfer, grades from which promotion to be made	If a D.P.C. exists what is its composition	Circumstances in which UPSC is to be consulted in making recruitment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Vijnan Mandir Officer	42	Class II non-gazetted non-ministerial	Rs. 325—15—475	Selection	30 years	<p><i>Essential:</i></p> <p>(i) Master's degree in Bio-chemistry, Botany, Chemistry, or Zoology or M.Sc. in Agriculture.</p> <p>(ii) About 2 years experience in (a) research or (b) field work, or (c) teaching in the respective fields.</p>	No.	2 years	<p>75% direct recruitment.</p> <p>25% by promotion.</p> <p>(The quota of promotion will be applicable only with reference to the vacancies available in different linguistic regions)</p>	<p>Promotion</p> <p>Assistant Vijnan Mandir Officer (42)</p> <p>Rs. 210—10—290—15—320—EB—15—425, with 3 years in the grade.</p>	Class II D.P.C.	As required under the rules

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						(iii) Knowledge of the language of the re- gion of employment.						
						<i>Desirable "</i>						
						Experience of village or social welfare work.						

[No. 2(24)/61-VM.I.]

S. K. SANYAL, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION**

(Department of W. & H.)

*New Delhi, the 14th March 1963*

**S.O. 709.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 134A of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby authorises the officers specified in column (2) of the Schedule below for the purposes of that rule in respect of any public premises situated within the area specified in the corresponding entries in column (3) of the said Schedule.

Serial No.	Officers	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	(1) Deputy Directors of Estates, New Delhi.	The Union Territory of Delhi.
	(2) Assistant Director of Estates, (Litigation), New Delhi.	
	(3) Eviction Inspectors, Directorate of Estates, New Delhi.	
2.	The Estate Manager, Calcutta. . . .	The area within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation.
3.	The Estate Manager, Bombay . . . .	The area within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.
4.	The Assistant Estate Manager, Nagpur . . . .	The Area within the jurisdiction of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation.
5.	The Assistant Estate Manager, Simla . . . .	The area within the jurisdiction of the Simla Municipality.

[No. 32(4)/63-EE.]

S. L. VASUDEVA, Under Secy.

(Department of Rehabilitation)

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

*New Delhi, the 13th March, 1963.*

**S.O. 710.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (Act XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of Uttar Pradesh, Shri D. R. Dhall, Assistant Settlement Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, as Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property for the purposes of discharging the duties assigned to such Officer by or under the said Act with effect from 1st March, 1963.

NO. 5(9)ARG/62.]

**S.O. 711.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (Act XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri A. P. Agrawal, Assistant Settlement Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, as Assistant Custodian General of Evacuee Property for the purposes of discharging the duties assigned to such officer by or under the said Act with effect from 1st March, 1963.

[No. 5(7)ARG/62.]

N. P. DUBE, Jt Secy.

*New Delhi, the 13th March 1963*

**S.O. 712.**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Sub-Section (3) of Section 55 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act 1950 (Act XXXI of 1950), I, N. P. Dube, Custodian General, hereby delegate to Shri A. P. Agrawal, Assistant Custodian General of Evacuee Property, Lucknow, all powers vested in me under the said Act for the purpose of the disposal of Appeals/Revisions under sections 24 and 27 of the said Act.

[No. 5(10)ARG/62.]

N. P. DUBE, Custodian-General of Evacuee Property.

## MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

*New Delhi, the 18th March 1963*

**S.O. 713.**—Shri S. C. Patil formerly Additional Regional Officer, Board of Film Censors, Bombay, has been granted earned leave for 120 days with effect from the 10th January to the 10th May, 1963, with permission to suffix closed holiday on Saturday the 11th May and Sunday the 12th May, 1963.

2. On the expiry of the leave, Shri Patil's services will be placed at the disposal of the Government of Mysore.

[No. 2/4/63-FC.]

S. PADMANABHAN, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

*New Delhi the 7th March, 1963.*

**S.O. 714.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel S. O. No. 2977, dated the 17th September, 1962.

[No. F. C2-20(19)/62.]

New Delhi, the 12th March 1963

**S.O. 715.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (4) of section 17 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government hereby rescinds the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Mines and Fuel (Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel) S.O. No. 2764, dated the 15th November, 1961 and S.O. No. 913, dated the 23rd March, 1962.

[No. F. C-2-25(2)/61.]

**S.O. 716.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (4) of section 17 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government hereby rescinds the notifications of the Government of India.

in the Department of Mines and Fuel (Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel) S.O. No. 912, dated the 20th March, 1962, and,

in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel S.O. No. 1535, dated the 9th May, 1962.

[No. C2-25(4)/61.]

**S.O. 717.**—Where as it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

#### THE SCHEDULE

Drg. No. Rcv/5/63.  
Dated 13-1-63.

S No	Village	Tahsil	Tahsil No.	District	Area	Remarks
1	Khirba . . .	Deosar	108	Sidhi	..	Part
2	Garbi . . .	"	..	"	..	"
3	Ingura . . .	"	..	"	..	"
4	Fuljhar . . .	"	..	"	..	"
5	Mahdaiya . . .	"	..	"	..	"
6	Naurhia . . .	"	..	"	..	"
7	Rajkhand . . .	Singrauli	480	"	..	"
8	Solong . . .	"	552	"	..	"
9	Singhai . . .	"	..	"	..	"
10	Chakbar . . .	"	161	"	..	"
11	Porari . . .	"	305	"	..	"
12	Chingitola . . .	"	173	"	..	"
13	Chukraramgah . . .	"	..	"	..	"
14	Chukra . . .	"	178	"	..	"
15	Amleri . . .	"	6	"	..	"
16	Bharowa . . .	"	181	"	..	"
17	Kolbhowra . . .	"	41	"	..	"
18	Muher . . .	"	476	"	..	"
19	Matouli . . .	"	446	"	..	"

Total Area-17280.00 Acres (Approx) OR  
6998.40 Hectares (Approx)

#### Boundary Description:

A-B line passes through villages—Mahdaiya, Fuljhar, Naurhia and meeting at point 'B' in Tahsil Deosar.

B-C line passes through villages—Naurhia in Tahsil Deosar and through village Rajkhand, Solong, Singhai, Chakbar, Porari and meeting at point 'C' in Tahsil Singrauli.

- C-D line passes through villages, Porari, Chingitola, Chukramgarh and meeting at point 'D' in Tahsil Singrauli.
- D-E line passes through villages Chukramgarh, Chukra, Amleri, Kolbhowra, Bharowa and meeting at point 'E' in Tahsil Singrauli.
- E-F line passes through villages—Bharowa, Muher and meeting at point 'F' in Tahsil Singrauli.
- F-G line passes through villages—Muher, Matouli and meeting at point 'G' in Tahsil Singrauli.
- G-H line passes through villages—Matouli and meeting at point 'H' in Tahsil Singrauli.
- H-I-J line spares the part common Tahsil boundary of Tahsil Singrauli and Tahsil Deosar and meeting at point 'J'.
- J-A line passes through villages—Khirba, Gorbi, Ingura, Mahdalya and meeting at point 'A' in Tahsil Deosar.

The maps of the area can be inspected at the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited "Darbhanga House" Ranchi (Revenue Section) or at the office of the Collector, Sidhi (MP).

[No. F. C2-25(1)/63.]

**S.O. 718.**—Where as it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

#### SCHEDULE

Drg. No. Rev/6/63.  
Dated 13-1-1963.

S. No.	Village	Tahsil	Tahsil No.	District	Area	Remarks
1	Dudhichuwa . . .	Singrauli	249	Sidhi	..	Full
2	Korwari . . .	"	50	"	..	"
3	Chatka . . .	"	156	"	..	"
4	Churidah . . .	"	179	"	..	"
5	Jhingurda . . .	"	206	"	..	Part
6	Tanaja . . .	"	..	"	..	"
7	Pindertali . . .	"	332	"	..	"
8	Pijreh . . .	"	328	"	..	"
TOTAL area:—				18·69 Sq. miles (Approx)		
				or 11961·60 Acres (Approx)		
				or 4844·45 Hectares (Approx)		

#### Boundary Description:

- A-B line passes along the part common boundary of villages Pindertali and Kusbai and part common boundary of village Pindertali and Matouli and part common boundary of villages Pindertali and Pijreh and meeting at point 'B'.
- B-C line passes through village Pijreh and meeting at point 'C'.
- C-D line passes along the part common boundary of villages Matouli and Pijreh and meeting at point 'D'.
- D-E-F line passes along the part common boundary of villages Matouli and Pijreh, common boundary of villages Chatka and Matouli, common boundary of villages Matouli and Korwari, part common boundary of villages Matouli and Dudhichuwa and meeting at point 'F'.



- F-G** line passes along the part common boundary of villages Matouli and Duhi-chuwa and meeting at point 'G'.
- G-H** line passes along the part common boundary of villages Matouli and Dudhichuwa and meeting at point 'H'.
- H-I** line passes along the common boundary of villages Sarsabarajatola and Dudhichuwa and meeting at point 'I'.
- I-J** line passes along the Southern boundary and part Eastern boundary of village Dudhichuwa, Southern and Eastern boundary of village Churidah, Eastern boundary of village Jhingurda and meeting at point 'J'.
- J-K** line passes along the part Eastern boundary of Tanaja areas and meeting at point 'K'.
- K-A** line passes through Tanaja areas, village Jhingurda and Pindertali and meeting at point 'A'.

The maps of the area can be inspected at the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited (Revenue Section), "Darbhanga House" Ranchi or at the office of the Collector, Sidhi (M.P.).

[No. F. C2-25(1)/63.]

**S.O. 719.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 78.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas S/Shri Lilu Ray, Dhirju Ray, Mahadev Ray, Khopa Ray, Rati Ray, Arjune Ray, Jagarnath Ray and Lall Mohan Ray of village Sudamdih the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 720.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 78.48 acres of land in village of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Mohindri Ray of village Sudamdih the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 721.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 7.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Gaur Mahto, Bhagirath Mahto, Dhirju Mahto, Nemai Mahto, Rohini Mahatin, Doman Mahto and Chandra Mahto of village Sudamdih the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 722.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 78.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Gambhir Rawani of village Sudamdih the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 723.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines of Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired, 78.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Lambodar Supakar, Nagendra Nath Supakar, Nalini Ranjan Supakar, Jitendra Nath Supakar, Dharendra Nath Supakar, Harendra Nath Supakar, Nirendra Nath Supakar, Nibaran Chandra Supakar, Ashu Tosh Supakar, Santosh Supakar, Shribadas Supakar, Narayan Ch. Supakar and Panchanan Chatterjee of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 724.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778 48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625 73 acres in the said villages,

Whereas, S/Shri Prafulla Kumar Supakar, Satya Narayan Supakar, Nil Ratan Supakar, Khudi Ram Supakar, Mani Lal Supakar, Paresb Supakar and Ganesh Supakar of village Sutikdih the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority,

And, whereas the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof,

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No. C2-20(12)/61]

**S.O. 725**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977 dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 778 48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625 73 acres in the said villages

Whereas, Shri Shibadas Supakar of village Sutikdih the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority,

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof,

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No. C2-20(12)/61]

**S.O. 726**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977 dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778 48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine quarry, bore dig and search for, win work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625 73 acres in the said villages,

Whereas, S/Shri Narendra Nath Chakrabarty and Satish Chandra Chakrabarty of village Swardih/Sudamdih/Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority,

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No. C2-20(12)/61]

**S.O. 727.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Balai, Babu Lal and Kandan Rawani, Jodha Kahar, Jagtu Kahar, Chamu Kahar, Krishna Kahar, Bidhya Kahar, Gobardhan Kahar, Mangru Kahar, Sashi Kahar, Moti Kahar, and Chuttu Kahar of village Swardhi/Sudamdih/Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 728.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Amrit Kahar, Raghu Kahar, Dhananjai Kahar and Jogendar Kahar of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 729.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Bhado, Basu, Sagar, Janki, Sahdev, Tulsi, Girdhari and Banshi of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 730.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Amulya Modak, Bindeswari Modak, Khenubala Dasi, Sheodas Modak, Habul Chandra Modak, Subash Chandra Modak Buchu and Nanda Lal of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 731.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Shankar, Patel and Latu Kahar, Sahdev, Tulshi, Girdhari and Banchi of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 732.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Dukhu Modak and Gobind Modak of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 733.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Dipu Modak of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 734.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Mahananda Modak of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 735.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.84 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Bhalu Modak, Netai Modak and Ananta Modak, Amulya Modak, Mukund Modak, Bindumayee Rani, Shantimaye Rani and Panchanan Modak of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 736.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Dharendra Nath Modak and Akl Modak of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 737.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Dalu Modak of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 738.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Bhado Kahar of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 739.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Kalachand Dhibar of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 740.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Chandra Mohan Deoghariya of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 741.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Jugal Kahar of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]



**S.O. 742.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Ashutosh Supakar of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 743.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shrimati Puspa Rani Debi, w/o. Prafulla Kumar Supakar of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 744.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Rakhal Napit, Bachan, Ratan Napit of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 745.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Satya Narayan Supakar and Prafulla Kumar Supakar of village Sutindih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 746.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Durga Das Chatterjee of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 747.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Hari Pado Supakar, Danu Supakar and Lakki Ram Supakar, Shashimayee Debi, w/o Bhola Nath Supakar, Ratan, Patal and Satish Supakar and Khentamayee Debya, W/o Mathan Supakar of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 748.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Mosmat Dhondhi Bawri of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 749.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Jugal Chandra Dey of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 750.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Mohan Lal Modak of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 751.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S O 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778 48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P S Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625 73 acres in the said villages,

Whereas, Shri Rameshwar Garai of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority,

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No C2-20(12)/61]

**S.O. 752**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S O 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778 48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P S Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625 73 acres in the said villages,

Whereas, S/Shri Balaram Rawani, Aklu, Mansa, Bhusan and Sujana Rawani of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No C2-20(12)/61]

**S.O. 753**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S O 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778 48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P S Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages,

Whereas, the S/Shri Tanu Kahar and Gokul Kahar of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority,

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No C2-20(12)/61]

**S.O. 754.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Nil Ratan Supakar, Khudi Ram Supakar, Mani Lal Supakar and Paresb Supakar of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 755.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Shankar Rawani of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 756.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Sahadev, Tulshi, Girdhari and Banshi Kahar of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 757.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharria and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Hrishikesh Rawani, Radhu Rawani and Madhu Rawani of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 758.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharria and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Khandu Rawani, Bhim Rawani, Chatur Rawani and Mukteswar Rawani of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 759.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharria and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shrimati Putu Bala Debi W/o Indra Narayan Mukherjee of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 760.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Rameshwar Gorai and Mangal Gorai of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority,

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 761.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Ganesh Chandra Supakar and Kishto Chandra Banerjee of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 762.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Chitranjan Supakar of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 763.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Narayan Bawri and Ratani Bawri of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 764.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Kali Mallik, Bhim Mallik and Arjune Mallik of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 765.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Dharendra Nath Supakar of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]



**S.O. 766.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharria and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Nagendra Nath Supakar of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 767.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharria and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Balaram Supakar of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 768.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharria and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Kali Mallik of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 769.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Satya Mallik and Joyti Mallik of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 770.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Dasu Kewat of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 771.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Anadi Nath Supakar of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 772.**—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Janki Kahar of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the Apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 773.**—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Nemat Mallik of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the Apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 774.**—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Ram Das Kahar and Doman Kahar of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the Apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 775.**—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Hari Mallik, Chatu Mallik and Sripati Mallik of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 776.**—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Doman Rawani and Ram Das Rawani of village Sutikdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 777.**—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Raju Mallik of village Sutikdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 778.**—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Hari Bawri, Rati Bawri and Pati Bawri of village Swardih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 779.**—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Sona Ram Kahar of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 780.**—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shrimati Most. Pelli Gorain W/o Buchu Gorai of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 781.**—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Babu Lall Rawani, Balai Rawani and Kandan Rawani of village Swardih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 782.**—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Mangru Kahar, Bidya Kahar, Gobardhan Kahar and Mathur Kahar of village Swardih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 783.**—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Amulya Modak, Bindeshwar Modak, Khenu Bala Dasi and Shiv Das Modak of village Swardih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 784.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Jagtu Kahar and Jodha Kahar of village Swardhi, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 785.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Krishna Kahar and Chamu Kahar of village Swardhi, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 786.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Sashi Kahar, Moti Kahar and Chatu Kahar of village Swardhi, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 787.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778·48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625·73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Chamu Rawani and Krishna Kahar of village Swardhi, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 788.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778·48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625·73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Chiranjay Supakar of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 789.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778·48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625·73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Amrit Kahar, Raghu Kahar, Dhananjay Kahar and Jogindar Kahar of village Swardhi, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]



**S.O. 790.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chnota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Sashi Kahar, Moti Kahar and Chatu Kahar of village Swardhi, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 791.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chnota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Nalini Ranjan Supakar of village Swardhi, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 792.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Lambodar Supakar, Nagendra Nath Supakar, Nalini Rajan Supakar, Dharendra Nath Supakar, Nagendra Nath Supakar, Jitendra Nath Supakar, Nibaran Chandra Supakar, Ashutosh Supakar, Santosh Supakar, Shiva Das Supakar, Narayan Das Supakar and Panchanan Chatterjee of village Swardhi, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 793.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Rabi Bawri and Mangal Bawri of village Swardhi, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 794.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Gulha Beldar, Budhi Beldar, Girdhar Beldar, Ram Baran Beldar, Shyam Ch. Beldar and Chandan Beldar of village Swardhi, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority,

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 795.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Jugal Kahar of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 796.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharja and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Narendra Nath Chakrabarty of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 797.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharja and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Bidhya Kahar and Gobardhan Kahar of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 798.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharja and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages,

Whereas, Shri Mangru Kahar of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 799.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Nakul Bawari of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 800.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shrimati Ania Kaharin W/o Khudu Rawani of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 801.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P. S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shrimati Most Rasu Rawani W/o Akln Rawani of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 802.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages,

Whereas, Shri Gokhul Kahar of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 803.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Lambodar Supakar, Nagendra Nath Supakar, Nalini Ranjan Supakar, Dharendra Nath Supakar, Narendra Nath Supakar, Jitendra Nath Supakar, Nibaran Ch. Supakar, Ashutosh Supakar, Santosh Supakar, Sibadas Supakar, Narayandas Supakar and Panchanan Chatterjee of village Swardih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 804.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shrimati Niharmayee Debe W/o Nibaran Chandra Supakar of village Swardih the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 805.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Kedar Nath Singh of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 806.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Hira Beldar of village Swardih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 807.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Hari Pado Supakar, Mohar Supakar, Danu Supakar, Lakhi Ram Supakar, Ratan Chandra Supakar, Patal Chandra Supakar, Satish Ch. Supakar, Khenta Mayee Debya and Sashi Mayee Debi of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 808.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Bird & Co., Chartered Bank Building, Calcutta-1 of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 809.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages,

Whereas S/Shri Panu Kahar, Aklu Kahar, Monsa Kahar and Bhusan Kahar of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 810.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Ratan Supakar, Patal Supakar, Satish Ch. Supakar and Khen-tamayee Debya of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 811.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Hari Pado Supakar, Mohar Supakar, Danu Supakar and Lakhmi Ram Supakar of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 812.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas Shrimati Sashimayee Debya W/o Bhola Nath Supakar of village Sudamdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her land before the competent authority ;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 813.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Sambhu Dom of village Sudamdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]



**S.O. 814.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Jailall Ray, Bhukhal Ray, Gula Ray, Dhalu Ray, Juhl Ghatwalin, Sridhar Ray, Ramu Ray, Thakur Das Ray, Bhakru Ray and Rati Ray of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 815.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Dhirju Ray, Maha Deo Ray, Khepa Ray, Arjuna Ray, Jagarnath Ray, Lal Mohan Ray and Rati Ray of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 816.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Sri Prasad Ray of village Sudamdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 817.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Kunjo Rawani, Gambhir Rawani, Leba Rawani and Kusu Rawani of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 818.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Hrishikesh Rawani and Tushu Bala Debi of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 819.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shrimati Champa Bala Debi, W/o Sahadev Chandra Mahto of village Sudamdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 820.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Lilu Ray and Chamu Ray of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 821.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Mahabir Singh and Gobardhan Singh of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 822.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Hrish Kesh Rawani, Radhu Rawani, Madhu Rawani, Gangu Rawani, Harku Rawani and Chamfu Rawani of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 823.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Badi Mahto, Kashi Mahto, Prayag Mahto and Kali Mahto of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 824.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Chintamani Ghatwalin, Bundiya Ghatwalin, Gindiya Ghatwalin and Rajani Ghatwalin of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 825.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Saheb Ray Futi Ghatwalin, Puniva Ghatwalin and Faguni Ghatwalin of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 826.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Hrishikesh Rawani, Madhu Rawani and Radhu Rawani of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 827.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Prabodh Pandey, Suraj Nath Pandey, Padarat Pandey, Jainarayan Pandey, Rupan Pandey and Chandramohan Pandey of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 828.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Prabodh Pandey, Suraj Nath Pandey, Padarat Pandey, Jainarayan Pandey, Rupan Pandey and Chandramohan Pandey of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 829.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Thakur Das Mahto of village Sudamdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority,

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 830.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Mahendri Ray, Keshori Ray, Pitambar Ray and Balu Ray of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 831.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Manu Mahto and Dhanu Mahto of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 832.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharua and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas S/Shri Bhagirath Mahto and Dhirju Mahto of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 833.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharua and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shrimati Sohagi Debi *alias* Naryani Debi, W/o Satish Chandra Supakar of village Sudamdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 834.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharua and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Satish Chandra Supakar of village Sudamdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 835.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas Shrimati Bimla Debi, W/o Haripada Supakar of village Sudamdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 836.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Prafulla Kumar Supakar and Satyanarayan Supakar of village Sudamdih the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 837.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778.48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625.73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Kali Singh and Maghu Singh of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]



**S.O. 838.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778·48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625·73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Bhabl Kulahin, Sashi Gorai, Kashi Gorai, Ghusur Gorai and Khudi of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 839.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778·48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625·73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Girish Mahto, Bideshi Mahto and Kheru Mahto of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 840.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778·48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharia and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625·73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Chandra Mahto of village Sudamdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 841.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778·48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625·73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Dhirju Ray of village Sudamdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 842.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778·48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625·73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, S/Shri Myruli Mahto and Sahdev Mahto of village Sudamdih, the interested persons have under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claims for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

**S.O. 843.**—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel), S.O. 2977, dated the 8th December, 1961 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government acquired 778·48 acres of land in villages of Swardih, Sudamdih, Sutikdih, Gorigram, Chhota Tanr and Bhojudih in the district of Dhanbad, P.S. Jharla and Chas and had also acquired the right to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in other lands measuring 625·73 acres in the said villages;

Whereas, Shri Mohan Lall Modak of village Sudamdih, the interested person has under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And, whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri R. P. Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(12)/61.]

New Delhi, the 14th March 1963

**S.O. 844.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

**SCHEDULE**

Drg. No. Rcv/13/63

Dated : 24-1-63.

Sl. No.	Name of villages	Tahsil	Mouza No.	District	Area in Acres	Remarks
1.	Pardi . . . .	Ramtek	213	Nagpur . . . .	1013.00	Whole
2.	Etgaon . . . .	Ramtek	16	Nagpur . . . .	2089.00	Whole
3.	Walni . . . .	Saoner . . . .	201	Nagpur . . . .	1265.00	Whole
4.	Rohana . . . .	Saoner . . . .	193	Nagpur . . . .	772.00	Whole
5.	Pota . . . .	Saoner . . . .	149	Nagpur . . . .	668.00	Whole
6.	Ronala . . . .	Saoner . . . .	183	Nagpur . . . .	885.00	Whole
7.	Dohegaon . . . .	Saoner . . . .	108	Nagpur . . . .	1051.00	Whole
8.	Chadkapur . . . .	Saoner . . . .	71	Nagpur . . . .	1873.00	Whole
9.	Silewara . . . .	Saoner . . . .	224	Nagpur . . . .	800.00	Whole
10.	Chichouli . . . .	Saoner . . . .	77	Nagpur . . . .	815.00	Whole
11.	Bhanegaon . . . .	Saoner . . . .	168	Nagpur . . . .	1997.00	Whole
12.	Bina . . . .	Saoner . . . .	156	Nagpur . . . .	1486.00	Whole
13.	Thomasbari . . . .	Ramtek . . . .	147	Nagpur . . . .	1413.00	Whole
14.	Hingna . . . .	Ramtek . . . .	389	Nagpur . . . .	1164.00	Whole
15.	Singouri . . . .	Ramtek . . . .	364	Nagpur . . . .	809.00	Whole
16.	Saholi . . . .	Ramtek . . . .	351	Nagpur . . . .	907.00	Whole
17.	Dorli . . . .	Ramtek . . . .	142	Nagpur . . . .	1034.00	Whole
18.	Baghora . . . .	Ramtek . . . .	330	Nagpur . . . .	1204.00	Whole
19.	Ghatrohana . . . .	Ramtek . . . .	316	Nagpur . . . .	1985.00	Whole
20.	Junikamtee . . . .	Ramtek . . . .	35	Nagpur . . . .	1082.00	Part.

TOTAL — 23702.00 Acres.  
(Approximately).

or  
9599.31 hectares (Approx)

or  
37.04 Sq. miles (Approx).

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

AB line passes along the southern boundary of Junikamtee, Southern boundary of village Bina, Southern boundary of village Chichuli and Chadkapur and Southern boundary of village Dohegaon.

BC line passes along the Eastern boundary of village Dohegaon, Western boundary of village Ronala.

CD line passes along the Northern boundary of village Walni, Northern boundary of village Pardi.

DE line passes along the Western boundary of village Etgaon.

EF line passes along the North-East boundary of village Etgaon, North and Part East boundary of village Thomasbare, Northern boundary of village Hingna, Northern boundary and part Eastern boundary of village Baghora.

FG line passes along the Eastern boundary of village Ghatrohana and part Eastern boundary of village Junikamtee.

GH line passes through village Junikamtee.

HI line passes through village Junikamtee.

IA line passes along the Part Eastern boundary of village Junikamtee.

The maps of the area can be inspected at the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, "Darbhanga House", Ranchi or at the office of the Collector, Nagpur.

No. F. C2-25(2)/61.

**S.O. 845.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

**SCHEDULE**

Org. No. Rev/19/63  
Dated : 25-1-63

Sl. No.	P.C. No.	Name of village	Village No.	District & Tahsil	Area	Remarks
1.	23	Koreaumri	(2) 77	Betul	20·76 Sq. Miles OR 13,286 40 Acres OR 5380 99 hectares (approx)	Part
2	23	Chatarpur	(3) 228	Betul		Part
3.	24	Soila	(9) 657	Betul		Part
4.	23	Bogrona	(10) 453	Betul		Part
5.	26	Dhaser	(11) 86	Betul		Part
6.	25	Gogri	(12) 183	Betul		Full
7.	25	Pathakhara	(13) 424	Betul		Part
8.	25	Bikrampur	(14) 496	Betul		Full
9.	25	NMordingri	(15) 566	Betul		Part
10.	26	Bakur	(18) 476	Betul		Part
11	25	Kelgaon	(20) 108	Betul		Part
2.		Ranipur R.F.	Reserved Forest	Betul		
13.		Asir R.F.	„	Betul		

TOTAL— 20·76 miles or  
13,286 40 acres.  
(Approximately)  
or  
5380 99 hectares  
(approx)

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

A-B line passes through villages Koreaumri, Chatarpur, Begrona, along the Eastern boundary of village Begrona, Southern boundary of village Sorapur, left bank of Towa nala, then through Towa nala and then along South Eastern boundary of village Bhamaikhapa and then through Asir R.F.

B-C line passes through Asir R.F. and Ranipur R.F.

C-D line passes through Ranipur R.F. and through villages Pathakhara, Mordingri and Bakur.

D-E line passes through village Bakur and along the common boundary of villages Bikrampur and Royabari.

E-F line passes along the Southern boundary of villages Dhaser and Kolegaon.

F-G line passes through villages Kolegaon and Ohaser

G-H line passes through villages Begrona and Soila.

H-A line passes through villages Soila and Koreaumri

The maps of the area can be inspected at the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited (Revenue Section), "Darbhanga House" Ranchi or at the office of the Collector, Betul (M P)

[No C2-25(4)/61.]

### ERRATUM

*New Delhi, the 7th March 1963*

**S.O. 846.**—In schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel No. 3855, dated the 18th December, 1962, published in Part II—section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Extra-ordinary Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1962—

1 At page 2344—

(a) In the Nineteenth line *For* "Banivatikuri" *Read* "Banyatikuri";

(b) In the Twenty-third line *For* "Telaganwan" *Read* "Telganwan",

2 At page 2345—

(a) In the Twenty-eight line *For* "Telaganwan" *Read* "Telganwan";

(b) In the Twenty-ninth line *For* "632" *Read* "532";

(c) In the fortieth line *For* "1266" *Read* "1269";

(d) In the forty-first line *For* "520" *Read* "510"; and

(e) In the forty-second line *For* "Telaganwan" *Read* "Telganwan"

3 At page 2346—

(a) In the Twenty-eighth line *For* "544" *Read* "554".

(b) In the Twenty-ninth line before "56(P)" *insert* "559(P)"

4 At page 2347—

(a) In the Thirty-second line *For* "Farhi" *Read* "Jarhi"

5 At page 2348—

(a) In the Fifth line *For* "969(P)" *Read* "969" and *omit* "1069"

(b) In the Fourteenth line *For* "244(P)" *Read* "224(P)";

(c) In the Forty-second line *For* "Point 'E'" *Read* "Point 'F'", and

(d) In the Forty-Sixth line *For* "641" *Read* "642"

No F C2-22(15)/59.]

### CORRIGENDUM

*New Delhi, the 13th March 1963*

**S.O. 847.**—In the Schedule to notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel S.O. No. 3746, dated the 3rd December, 1962 published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 15th December, 1962

At page 4058 in the fourteenth sixteenth and eighteenth lines the words "Plot Nos to be acquired" may be substituted by the words "Plot Nos for undertaking mining operations"

[No F C2-25(1)/61-Pt.]

A. S. GREWAL, Dy Secy.

# **MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT**

*New Delhi, the 12th March 1963*

**S.O. 848.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Singhbhum Chromite Company Limited (Roro and Karkatakuti Chromite Mines), Chaibasa and their workmen.

## **BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.**

**In the matter of a Reference under Section 10(1)(d) of Industrial Disputes Act,  
1947 (XIV of 1947)**

**REFERENCE No. 37 of 1962**

### **PARTIES :**

**Employers in relation to the Singhbhum Chromite Co. Ltd. (Roro and  
Karkatakuti Chromite Mines), Chaibasa**

**AND**

**Their workmen.**

### **PRESENT:**

**Shri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A., B.L., Presiding Officer.**

### **APPEARANCES:**

**For the Employers.**—Shri N. Das Gupta, Advocate, with Shri P. G. Chatterjee, Secretary.

**For the workmen.**—Shri Patit Paban Pathak, and Shri B. K. Shahi.

**STATE:** Bihar

**INDUSTRY:** Chromite.

**Camp:** Calcutta, dated the 31st January, 1963

### **AWARD**

This reference, under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, was made by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, by its Order No. 5/19/62-LRII dated the 10th October 1962, to this Tribunal, for adjudication of the following Industrial dispute:

“Whether the demand of the Singhbhum Chromite Mazdoor Union, Chaibasa, for the payment of annual bonus to the workmen of Singhbhum Company Limited (Roro and Karkatakuti Chromite Mines) for the year 1961 is justified? If so, to what extent.”

2. On behalf of the workmen employed in the Roro and Karkatakuti Chromite Mines of the Singhbhum Chromite Company Limited, the Singhbhum Chromite Mazdoor Union filed a written statement on 29th October, 1962 in which it was alleged that as the Union has not got the Balance Sheet and/or Profit and Loss Account and/or figures of Capital invested, total labour cost, cost of extraction of Chromite, figures of other charges, Gross and Net Profits accrued, among others, of this Company, the Union was not in a position to prepare a full and comprehensive written statement or a statement of demands relating to the issue and/or to compute available surplus for distribution as annual bonus or for consideration of the issue. The Union, therefore, prayed for payment of two months wages as annual bonus to the workmen for the year 1961.

3. The Union, on the same day, along with its written statement, also filed a petition to direct the Company to supply the Union with Balance Sheets, Profit and Loss Accounts and other relevant documents concerning the year 1961 as well as the five preceding years for enabling the Union to prepare a full and comprehensive statement of demands relating to the issue under reference. This petition was pressed on 8th January, 1963, whereupon the Company was directed orally to file these documents, which were in its possession that day, and, accordingly, the Company filed the original as well as true copies of the Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for 1958-59 (Exhibits M.9) 1959-60 [Exhibits M.1—M.9(a)] and 1960-61 [Exhibits M.2—M.9(b)].

4. The Singhbhum Chromite Company Limited also on 7th November, 1962 filed its written statement in which it set out, in para 4 of its written statement, the several grounds Nos. (i) to (xii) on which the company alleged that the workmen's demand for payment of annual bonus to them for the year 1961 was not justified, and, therefore, it should be dismissed. Its main grounds were that there was no system or practice of payment of any annual or other bonus in the neighbouring mines or other industrial establishment of any comparable unit; that the Company has been running consistently at a loss, so much so that at the beginning of 1961 its accumulated losses had exceeded the sum of rupees four lacs; that due to this continued heavy losses the position of the Company became very precarious in as much as the total assets fell far short of its liabilities; that the actual working for the year 1961, taking into account everything shows a loss slightly exceeding rupees five thousands; that the Company, in spite of its precarious condition, has voluntarily granted an increase in the wages of the workmen from December 1961; and, that, therefore, the demand for two months' wages as bonus for 1961 was without any basis and completely unwarranted in law, and, as such, it should be dismissed.

5. The Company, in support of its case, filed original Balance Sheets from 1958 to 1961, Exhibits M. to M.2, true copies of which were separately marked as Exhibits M.9 to M.9(b) and later when the originals were returned, at the request of the Company, the true copies were retained. The Company also filed a chart of available surplus, if any, for the year 1961, Exhibit M.5; Break up and analysis of (i) Mining Charges for the year 1961, Exhibit M.6 (ii) Miscellaneous Expenses in 1961, Exhibit M.7; and (iii) Repairs Renewals and Maintenance expenses in 1961, Exhibit M.8; a chart Exhibit M.14 giving page numbers of the Ledger, Exhibit M.13, of the analysis of Repairs, Renewals and Maintenance expenses in 1961, Exhibit M.8; a similar chart, Exhibit M.15 regarding analysis of Miscellaneous Expenses in 1961, Exhibit M.7; likewise a chart, Exhibit M.17, for the analysis of Mining Charges, Exhibit M.6; and two charts of available surplus, if any, for 1961 Exhibit M.5 and Exhibit M.16, showing two calculations, and a chart showing analysis of expenses taken to Profit and Loss Account for the year ending the 31st December, 1961 Exhibit M.16; besides, Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the Company, Exhibit M.10; and some other documents, which will be referred to at the appropriate stage. The management also examined its Secretary, Sri Panchu Gopal Chatterjee as M.W.1.

6. The Union also, on behalf of the concerned workmen, examined its General Secretary, Sri B. K. Shahi, as M.W.1, who is, however, not a worker of the company, but an outsider. The Union also filed a chart showing the calculation of available surplus for the purpose of bonus for the year 1961, Exhibit W. At the time of argument, Sri Pathak, who appeared for the Union, representing the workmen of the Company, filed a chart as a part of his argument prepared on the basis of evidence and break up figures, which has been described as Chart No. 1.

7. Sri Das Gupta, Advocate, who appeared for the Company, contended, in the first place, as a preliminary objection, that the reference as presented which means recurring annual bonus, and, not bonus on the basis of profit, as now qualified, on behalf of the Union, is not maintainable, because annual bonus means bonus irrespective of profit and loss, as a condition of service; and, as such, this Tribunal has no jurisdiction, in view of Section 10(4) of the Act, to go behind the reference and decide the question of bonus on the basis of profit as asked and alleged by the Union, and, therefore, on this very ground, the claim for annual bonus, which only is the subject matter of the reference, should be rejected, and, in the second place, on the merits, that although there was a net profit as per the balance sheet in the year 1961, of Rs. 21,987.22 nP., and, gross profit of Rs. 42,074.95 nP., after adding the normal depreciation of Rs. 20,087.73 nP., still there was no surplus left to the Company, after payment of prior charges, and deducting admissible deductions, such as, Notional income tax, Notional normal depreciation, return on paid up capital; return on the loan capital; as shown in the two charts Exhibits M.5 and M.16; and, as such, there is no question of payment of any bonus. Sri Das Gupta, further, contended that never before any bonus has been paid to the workmen of this Company, or, any other employee of the Company, because since 1920, when the Company first started working, there has never before been any profit upto 1960, and, even in 1961 when there was some profit, it was very little and negligible, and, after deducting the prior charges, etc. mentioned in the Chart, Exhibit M. 16, there was a deficit of Rs. 17,637.39 nP., and, as such, the demand for payment of bonus for the year 1961, even on the basis of net profit, is unjustified and cannot be allowed.

8. Sri Pathak, on behalf of the Union, however, challenged the balance sheet of the year 1961, Exhibit M.2 (original)-Exhibit M.9(6) (true copy), and particularly challenged the expenses shown to have been incurred in 1961 on five items, i.e. (a) Mining, (b) Repairs, Renewals and Maintenance, (c) Staff Welfare, (d) Miscellaneous expenses; and, (e) Directors' remuneration, and, submitted, that if these items of expenses are excluded, it will be clear that there was available surplus profit, of Rs. 1 42,026-78 nP. as shown by him in his Chart No. 1, which entitled the workmen concerned to claim bonus, if not to the extent of two months' wages, at least for a smaller period, and, accordingly, bonus should be allowed, for any period the Tribunal thought proper.

9. I will consider the validity of the arguments presented on behalf of both the parties hereinafter in order to find out which version is correct, on the evidence adduced before this Tribunal. I may, however, at the outset, mention that there is no dispute between the parties as to the principles which should guide the Tribunal in deciding the question as to how bonus should be calculated and whether bonus should be allowed in the present case. It was further conceded by both the parties that *The Associated Cement Co. Ltd. Vs. Its Workmen—1959. I. L.L.J. 644-A.I.R. 1959 S.C.R. 967*, in which finally the Supreme Court held that the Full Bench or L.A.T. Formula, as it is called, should be applied in calculation of bonus, is the leading case on the subject of bonus, and how it is to be calculated. It is now settled that the Full Bench or L.A.T. Formula, laid down by the Labour Appellate Tribunal in *Mill Owners' Association Vs Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, 1950-L.L.J. 1247-1952 L.A.C. 433*, which received the general approval of the Supreme Court in *The State of Mysore Vs. the Workmen represented by the Champion Reef Mine Labour Association, 1958. II. L.L.J. 479-A.I.R. 1958 S. 923*, is the correct approach for the calculation of bonus. On the principle that bonus is paid on the profits of a particular year, bonus can be claimed only for workers who have had a hand in earning the profits of that year. There are, however, two conditions under which the demand for bonus can be justified. They are: (1) When the wages fall short of the living standard, and, (2) the industry makes huge profits part of which are due to the contributions of the workmen in increasing the production. The demand for bonus becomes an industrial claim only when either or both these conditions are satisfied: See for instance, *Muir Mills Ltd. Vs. Suti Mill Mazdoor Sangh, 1955-L.L.J.-IA, I.R. 1955 SC. 170*. Bonus is not a gratuitous payment made by employer to its employees nor it is a matter of deferred wages. Conception of social justice cannot justify the grant of bonus when an industrial concern has made no profits but has made a loss; and, therefore, if, in any particular year, the working of the industry concerned has resulted in a loss there is no basis nor justification for payment of bonus.

In the light of these admitted principles, the facts and the evidence in the instant case have to be considered.

10. Admittedly, also, on the evidence of Sri Ram Gopal Chatterjee, M.W. 1, the Secretary of the Company, who is working in the Company since 1920, no bonus has been paid to any workman of the Company in any year, because the company made a profits before and the Company is running at a loss since 1920. On behalf of the workmen concerned also it was admitted that no bonus was paid to the workmen concerned ever before, but it was alleged that some bonus was paid to the staff of the Headquarters at Calcutta and also to the mine staff in 1954, and, in 1959, as mines were closed, no bonus was given. It was further alleged by the Union that in 1960 when bonus was demanded, bonus was not given but some money was given in another form. This is also the evidence of Sri B. K. Shahi, General Secretary of the Union, who is the only witness examined on behalf of the workmen concerned. It may be mentioned that no workman of any of the two mines of this Company has been examined as a witness in the present case on behalf of the workmen concerned. This witness, W.W. 1, admitted that he was not a workman of this Company and that he was an outsider. In these circumstances, his evidence cannot be considered to be reliable, because he had no access to the papers of the Company at all. No receipts of the payment of bonus to the other persons, as stated by this witness, W.W. 1, have been filed to prove this assertion. In such a state of evidence, when the evidence M.W. 1 on behalf of the Company, is supported by documents, I have no hesitation in accepting his evidence as correct and in accepting the case of the Company and in holding that no bonus has ever been paid to any employee of this Company, ever since 1920, because since 1920 till 1960, admittedly the Company has been running at a loss and had made no profits at all.

11. The crucial, and the sole question, therefore, is for determination, in the instant case, is. Did the Company make huge profits in 1961, as a result of



the joint contribution of capital and labour and it had available surplus, as alleged by the Union in 1961, which alone could entitle the workmen concerned to claim bonus in 1961? The Company admitted that it made profits, but its case was that that profit was so small that after deducting the prior charges and other admissible deductions it had a deficit of Rs. 17,637.39 nP., as shown in the Chart, Exhibit M-16. It will be useful, therefore, to set out the different charts filed by the Company and the Union in order to find out which version is correct and on the evidence what the actual position of the Company was in 1961. The crux of the matter, therefore, is if there was available surplus in 1961, for the calculation of which the first step is to ascertain the gross profit for the year in question. On this subject, the charts filed by the parties are very helpful.

12 As mentioned earlier, both sides filed charts showing available surplus, if any, in 1961, and, the two charts, giving calculations in two ways, filed by the Company are Exhibits M-5 and M-16 and the two charts of the Union are Exhibit W and Chart No. 1. It would be useful to examine the two charts Exhibits M-5 and M-16 filed by the Company alongside Exhibit W, and Chart No. 1, filed by the Union in order to find out the points of agreement between them.

13. Exhibit M-5 produced by the Company showing the available surplus, if any, for the year 1961, is as below:—

"Available surplus, if any, for the year 1961, as per Full Bench Formula as approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India—

Net Profit for the year 1961	Rs. 21,987.22 nP.
Add: Depreciation (Normal depreciation only charged in the balance sheet).	Rs. 20,087.73 nP.
	<u>Rs. 42,074.95 nP.</u>

**Gross Profit:**

Less: Depreciation (only normal depreciation at Scheduled rates).	Rs. 20,087.73 nP.
	<u>Rs. 21,987.22 nP.</u>
Less: Income-tax at 50 nP. per rupee.	Rs. 10,993.61 nP.
	<u>Rs. 10,993.61 nP.</u>
Less: Return on 6 per cent on the Paid Up Capital of Rs. 1,15,100.	Rs. 6,906.00 nP.
	<u>Rs. 4,087.61 nP.</u>

Less: Return on the Loan Capital taken for running the company using the same as working capital at 2 per cent.

	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Secured Loan : . . . . .	7,69,247.28	
Unsecured Loan . . . . .	87,300.79	
Unsecured Loan . . . . .	16,973.69	17,470.43
	<u>8,73,521.76</u>	
Deficit . . . . .		<u>13,382.82</u>

**Amount**

Less amount received in 1962 being the sum of Rs. 8,509.15 nP. only, from Messrs. Pioneer Chromate Works Ltd., (in liquidation) as 50 per cent of the dues for transactions in 1954 and 1955—unrelated to the workers' efforts

Less : Cost of Rehabilitation of Machineries and Buildings.

14. The chart, Exhibit W, filed by the Union showing the calculation of available surplus for the year 1961, is as below:

"The Chart submitted by Singhbhum Chromite Mazdoor Union showing calculation of available surplus for the purpose of bonus for the year 1961

	Rs. nP.
Net profit as per balance sheet . . . . .	21,987.22
Add Depreciation . . . . .	20,087.73
Add Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	15,935.35
Add Director's remuneration . . . . .	1,764.04
Add Repair Expenses . . . . .	58,111.28
	<hr/>
Less:	1,27,884.62
Notional Normal Depreciation	
Income Tax Paid . . . . .	Rs. ....
Return on paid up capital at 6 per cent . . . . .	Rs. 6,906.00
Return on working capital if any, on proof at 2 per cent . . . . .	Rs. ....

N.B.—Expenditure under the head of Misc. Exp., Director's remuneration and repair charges are not admitted.

Please also refer to the letter to Sri Chatterjee by Sri Pathak of even date, for other items.

It is apparent that there will be sufficient available surplus for the purpose of Bonus. The claim of the Union is for 2 months' only which works out at Rs. 11,500/- approximately."

15. The second chart, Exhibit M. 16, filed by the Company, showing the available surplus, if any, for the year 1961, after deducting the amount of Rs. 8,509.50 nP. received in 1961 from Messrs. Pioneer Chromite Works Ltd. (in liquidation) being 50 per cent of the dues against transactions of 1954 and 1955—unrelated to the workers' efforts, is as below:

#### SINGHBHUM CHROMITE COMPANY LIMITED

"Available Surplus, if any, for the year 1961, as per Full Bench Formula, as approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

	Rs. nP.
Net Profit for the year 1961 . . . . .	21,987.22
Add Depreciation, as charged in the Balance Sheet . . . . .	20,087.78
	<hr/>
Gross Profit . . . . .	42,074.95
Less : Normal Depreciation at the Scheduled rates . . . . .	20,087.73
	<hr/>
Less : Amount received in 1961 from Messrs. Pioneer Chromite Works Ltd., (in liquidation) being 50 per cent of dues against transactions of 1954 and 1955—unrelated to the worker's efforts . . . . .	21,987.22
	<hr/>
	8,509.15
	<hr/>
	13,478.07
Less : Income Tax at 50 per cent per rupee . . . . .	6,739.03
	<hr/>
	6,739.04
	<hr/>
Less : Return @ 6 per cent on the Paid Up Capital of Rs 1,15,100/- . . . . .	6,906.00
	<hr/>
	166.96
	(Deficit)

Less : Return at 2 per cent on the loan taken for running the Company using the same as working Capital

	Rs nP.	Rs.
Secured Loan	7,69,247.28	
Un-secured Loan	87,300 79	
Unsecured Loan	16,973 69	17,470 43
	8,73,521.76	17,637.39 (Deficit)

Less Cost of Rehabilitation of Machineries and Buildings"

16. Chart No. 1, filed by Shri Pathak, on behalf of the Union, as a part of his argument, prepared on the basis of evidence and Break-up figures filed by the management, is as below

"Chart No 1 on the basis of evidence and break up figures placed

	Rs.	
Net Profit	21,987 22	
Depreciation	20,087 73	
Donation and cont	855 00	(Vide M 7)
Mining Expenses	244,582 19	(M. 6) ,
Director's Remuneration	1,764 04	(M. 10 and M. 11)
Repair Charges	20,157 60	(M 8)
	3,094,32 78	

Less Depreciation  
(Notional)

12,500 00

Less Income Tax  
(Notional)

2,96,932 78

1,48,000 00

1,48,932 78

Less Return on Capital

906 00

Available Surplus

1,42,026 78"

17 If we read the Chart, Exhibit M 5, or, Exhibit M 16, along with Chart No 1 and Exhibit W, we would find the following points of agreement between the Company and the Union

- (a) Net profit for the year 1961 as per the balance sheet Exhibit 9(6) is admitted to be Rs 21,987 22.
- (b) Depreciation as charged in the Balance sheet Exhibit 9(6) for 1961 is admitted to be Rs 20 087 73
- (c) Deduction on account of Return at 6 per cent on the paid up capital of Rs 1,15,100/- at Rs 6,906 00, claimed by the company, is admitted; and,
- (d) the fact that there should be deductions on account of (i) Income Tax, (ii) Notional normal depreciation, (iii) Return on working capital, if any, on proof at 2 per cent is also admitted by the Union in Exhibit W; but in Exhibit W no amount has been mentioned against these three heads, which have shown as blank but in Chart No. 1 figures for only (i) Notional Depreciation, and (ii) Notional Income Tax have been shown, but they are much less than the figures given by the company in Exhibit M 5 or Exhibit M 16. In Chart 1 there is no mention of Return on Working Capital, if any, on proof at 2 per cent which is admitted but shown as blank in Exhibit W

The points of difference between Exhibit M 5 or Exhibit M 16 and Exhibit W or Chart No 1 are these

- (i) Gross Profit shown by the Company in Exhibit M. 5 of Exhibit M. 16 is Rs 42,074 95 nP. but the Union has shown it at Rs. 1,27,885 62 nP in Exhibit W and at Rs. 3,09 432 78 nP in Chart No 1

(ii) Deductions and their amount as shown in the Profit and Loss Account for 1961 in Exhibit 9(6), on five items namely, (i) *Mining Expenses* (Rs. 2,88,379.60 nP. as detailed in Exhibits M. 6 and M. 17); (ii) *Repairs, Renewals and Maintenance* (Rs. 58,111.28 as detailed in Exhibits M. 8 and M. 14); (iii) *Staff Welfare* (Rs. 7,585.10 shown in detail in Exhibit M. 18); (iv) *Miscellaneous Expenses* (Rs. 15,935.35 as detailed in Exhibits M. 7 and M. 15); and (v) *Director's Remuneration* (Rs. 1764.04 as shown in the Profit and Loss Account for 1961—Exhibit M. 9(6)), are not admitted; and, therefore, the Union in Exhibit W, have added back (i) Rs. 15,935.35 for Miscellaneous Expenses as shown in Exhibits M. 7 and M. 15; (ii) Rs. 1764.04 for Director's Remuneration as shown in Exhibits M. 9(6); and, (iii) Rs. 58,111.28 for Repairs etc. as shown in Exhibits M. 8 and M. 14; and, then arrived at the figure of Rs. 1,27,885.62 nP. as Gross Profit after adding to the admitted net profit of Rs. 21,987.22 and the admitted depreciation of Rs. 20,087.73 nP.

18. The Charts Exhibits M. 5 and M. 16 have been prepared on the basis of the balance sheet for 1961 [Exhibit M. 9(6)]. The balance sheet have been audited for 1958-1961—Exhibits M. to M. 2—M. 9 to M. 9(6) by Ray and Ray Chartered Accountants, and, therefore, unless it is established by the Union or it appears that increase has been made at the deficit side with *malafide* intention to reduce the amount of gross profit, there is no reason to reject the balance sheets and the Profit and Loss Accounts filed by the Company. As I will show hereinafter, the workmen concerned have failed to prove that these account books of the Company are not reliable or that they have been manufactured for the purpose of this case to defeat their bonus claim.

19. Shri B. K. Shahi, General Secretary of the Union, W.W. 1, in his examination in chief said that he did not accept the figures given by the company for (i) Mining Expenses; (ii) Depreciation; (iii) Remuneration to Directors; (iv) Miscellaneous Expenses; (v) Staff Welfare expenditure; (vi) Renewals and Maintenance Expenses; (vii) Development, construction of buildings and road expenditure unless break up figures or vouchers, as the case may be, are supplied by the Company. He further said that the company owned a Bull Dozer of its own, which is let out on hire, but its earnings have not been shown.

When the witness was shown break-up figures supplied by the company, Exhibits M. 6, M. 7, M. 8, M. 14, M. 15, M. 16, M. 17 and M. 18, and cross-examined on the different item of deductions shown in the Profit and Loss Account for 1961, Exhibit M. 9(b), he admitted that:

(i) the expenses shown in break up, Chart Exhibit M. 7 (Miscellaneous expenses), are allowable expenses, but as he had not studied it, he could not say if it is correct; and,

(ii) The expenses spent on repairs and renewals are allowable, provided they have been actually spent, and, when confronted with the break-up chart Exhibit M. 8 for Repairs, Renewals and Maintenance in 1961, he simply said, he could not reply before studying it.

Although the break-up figures, Exhibits M. 6, M. 7, M. 8, M. 14, M. 15, M. 16, M. 17 and M. 18, were filed, the witness had no other comment to make. W.W. 1 expressly in respect of some items and impliedly in respect of the other items, admitted that the deductions shown by the company on various counts to arrive at the Gross Profit in Exhibit M. 5 or Exhibit M. 16 or Exhibit M. 9(6) were all legally permissible expense and deductions. The witness, W.W. 1, however, only vaguely challenged the quantum of such expenses and the figures mentioned by the Company. On this vague challenge without producing any positive proof in support of the union's allegations, I do not think I would be justified on the evidence in rejecting the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Accounts for the year 1961 filed by the management. The ledger Exhibit M. 13 has been filed and the page numbers of the different expenses in this Ledger have also been given by the Company and they are Exhibits M. 14 to M. 17. Nothing has been shown by the Union to persuade me to reject these documents filed by the company. I find no reason to hold that the entries made by the company in Exhibit M. 16 or in Exhibit M. 5 or in Exhibit M. 9(6) are *malafide* entries or are not correct.

20. As the Union challenged the amount of expenses shown against only five items, namely, (1) Mining expenses, (2) Repairs, Renewals and Maintenance, (3) Staff Welfare, (4) Miscellaneous Expenses, and, (5) Director's Remuneration and the correctness of other items of expenses or their amount shown in the Profit and Loss Account in Exhibit M. 9(6) were not challenged, I will examine

these five items separately in order to show that the Union's objections, being vague and imaginary, are not at all justified and substantiated, and, therefore, they cannot be accepted as valid and correct. It may be mentioned in this connection at the very outset, that the only challenge to these items is by the oral evidence of W.W. 1, the General Secretary of the Union; otherwise, there is no documentary evidence or any other reliable evidence such as the evidence of the concerned workmen to support this challenge.

(i) *Mining Expenses :*

21. The Mining Expenses shown are Rs. 2,88,370.60 nP. The Chart showing the break-up figures and analysis of the mining charges for the year 1961 is Exhibit M. 6, and, the said analysis, with reference to the Ledger Exhibit M. 13, showing its page numbers of the different items of expenses incurred on account of mining charges is Exhibit M. 17. On seeing Exhibit M. 6, along with Exhibit M. 17 and the Ledger Exhibit M. 13, I am satisfied that the amount of expenses shown is correct and on the vague challenge of W.W. 1, it cannot be held that these entries are *malafide* or incorrect. The Union has not given any cogent reason nor demonstrated by facts and figures to prove its allegations that all these entries in Exhibits M. 6, M. 13 and M. 17 are *malafide* entries and not at all correct.

(ii) *Repairs, Renewals and Maintenance :*

22. The amount of expenses shown on repairs, renewals, and maintenance is Rs. 58,111.28 nP, as will appear from the Balance Sheet Exhibit M. 9(6). The analysis and the break up figures of these expenses is Exhibit M. 8, and the analysis of these expenses, with reference to the Ledger Exhibit M. 13, giving its page numbers is Exhibit M. 14. Taking into consideration Exhibit M. 18, M. 13 and M. 14, along with the evidence of the Secretary of the Company, M.W. 1, I have no doubt that all the entries therein are correct and they have been correctly made, and, therefore, on the vague allegation and the imaginary challenge by W.W. 1, without any concrete objections supported by facts and figures, I am unable to hold, as asked by the Union, that all these entries are *malafide* and not correct.

(iii) *Staff Welfare :*

23. The amount spent on Staff Welfare shown in the Balance Sheet Exhibit M. 9(6) is Rs. 76,165.03 nP. The details of these expenses, on account of Staff Welfare, are given in the Chart Exhibit M. 18 which is an analysis of all the expenses taken to Profit and Loss Account for 1961 [Exhibit M. 9(6)]. Nothing has been shown or suggested, except vague challenge, to persuade me to reject these figures and find them, as on imaginary grounds, as asked, as *malafide* and not correct.

(iv) *Miscellaneous Expenses :*

24. Miscellaneous expenses shown in the Profit and Loss Account for 1961 Exhibit M. 9(6) are Rs. 15,935.35 nP. The analysis and break-up figures of these Miscellaneous Expenses are given in the chart, Exhibit M. 7 and with reference to the Ledger, Exhibit M. 13, giving the page numbers of the ledgers, is Exhibit M. 15. For the same reasons for which I accepted the amount of the admitted admissible deductions, as correct, I find no valid ground by these figures should also not be accepted as correct, and, accordingly, I hold that all these entries are *bonafide* and correct.

(v) *Director's Remuneration :*

25. The amount shown in Exhibit 9(b) as Director's Remuneration is Rs. 1,764.64 nP. It was contended on behalf of the Union that when there was no profit there is no question of payment of any remuneration to the Directors. The management, however, filed its Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, Exhibit M. 10, from which, in para 130, it will appear that it authorises the company to remunerate the director who is called upon to do any work or to attend business of the company either by a fixed or by percentage of profit or otherwise as may be determined by directors, and, such remuneration is to be either in addition to or in substitution for his or their share in the remuneration above provided for the Directors. Exhibit M. 11 is a copy of the proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Company held on 30th November, 1957, in which the fees paid to the directors and percentages of the net profits were fixed. Exhibit M. 12 is a letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, to the Company sent on 27th March 1958, approving the payment of remuneration to the two whole-time directors, mentioned therein and who are named also in Exhibit M. 9(6). These documents Exhibits M. 10 and M. 11, and M. 12 prove beyond doubt that

the Directors were entitled to remuneration, and, therefore, the amount of remuneration shown as having been paid to the Directors in the balance sheet Exhibit M. 9(6) must be accepted as correct.

26. I may mention that it has not established that the Bull-Dozer was the property of the Company and that it earned rent by letting it out on rent. W.W. 1 in his cross-examination admitted that he had no evidence to prove that the Company owned the Bull Dozer and that it hired it on rent. I, therefore, accept the evidence of M.W. 1, supported as it is by documents, and held that the Bull Dozer did not belong to the Company, and, therefore, there is no question of earnings from it not having been mentioned by the Company.

27. For the reasons given above, I would accept the balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year 1961 and held that the Company had Gross Profit of Rs. 42,074.95, but after admissible deductions, although it had net profit for the year 1961 of Rs. 21,987.22, it had a deficit of Rs. 17,637.39 nP. as shown in the Chart Exhibit M. 16. It must, therefore, be held that the industry did not make huge profits, as alleged by the Union, and that, therefore, there was no available surplus at all which could entitle the concerned workmen to demand bonus, and, as such one of the two conditions required to be satisfied was not satisfied in the instant case, and, consequently the concerned workmen were not entitled to claim any bonus.

28. On the question, whether wages fell short of the living standard, there is no reliable evidence at all. W.W. 1, the only non-workman witness on behalf of the workmen, has said that "The minimum wage of a worker is Rs. 1:12 nP. per day which is a consolidated amount and nothing extra." The allegation of the union that in this company the workers' wages are poor has not been established, because W.W. 1, admitted in his cross-examination that he had no evidence to prove that the wages of workers in the other mines were much higher. On the other hand, the witness for the Company, M.W. 1 stated that the wages paid in other Companies are lower than those paid in this Company, but he admitted that he had no records to prove. In such a state of evidence, where there is only oath against oath, I have no hesitation in accepting the evidence of M.W. 1, and, therefore, it cannot be held that it has been established by the Union that wages fell short of the living wage and consequently even the second condition is not present here, and, therefore, the demand for bonus, in these circumstances by the workmen concerned, is not justified.

29. M.W. 1 on behalf of the Company, stated that the raisings have been increased slightly due to experimental marketing of a very low grade and the prices have also increased from about Rs. 110 to Rs. 132 per ton. W.W. 1, however, stated that the selling price of chromite upto June 1960 was Rs. 90 to Rs. 95 but after June 1960 the price of chromite per ton has risen to Rs. 140 to Rs. 145, and that the production of the Company in 1960-61 has increased, and, is much more than it was before 1960, but he admitted that he had not seen the production records or the selling price records of the Company but he knew of the selling price from outside. This cannot be considered to be any reliable evidence to accept the contention of the workmen concerned.

30. The result, therefore, is that, for the reasons given above, as none of the two conditions precedent required to be satisfied before a demand for bonus can be made, has been established, the claim for bonus for the year 1961 is not justified.

31. I would, therefore, answer the reference by holding that the demand of the Singhbhum Chromite Mazdoor Union, Chaibasa, for the payment of annual bonus to the workmen of Singhbhum Chromite Company, Limited (Roro and Karkatuti) for the year 1961 is not justified, and, therefore, they are not entitled to any bonus.

32. In view of my above decision on the merits of the reference in favour of the Company, I do not think it is at all necessary to consider the preliminary objection, raised by Sri Das Gupta, on behalf of the Company, that the reference as made is bad, because the reference is for annual bonus, which means recurring bonus and not based on profit but irrespective of profit and loss. The Union, however, made it clear that the demand for bonus was on the basis of profit and not of recurring bonus. Both the parties also, understood, as will appear from their respective written statements, that the demand for bonus under consideration on the reference made, was on the basis of profit in the year 1961 and not on the basis of recurring annual bonus, irrespective of profit and loss. I, therefore, find no defect in the reference.

33. This is my award which I make and submit to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,

Camp: Calcutta, Dated the 31st January, 1963

Presiding Officer.

[No. 5/19/62-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 13th March, 1963.

**S.O. 849.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Madanpur Colliery and their workmen

BEFORE the CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

In the matter of a Reference Under Section 10(1)(d) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 47).

REFERENCE No. 32 OF 1962

**PARTIES:**

Employers in relation to the Madanpur Colliery.

AND

Their workmen.

**PRESENT:** Shri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A..B.L.,—*Presiding Officer.*

**APPEARANCES:**

*For the Employers.*—Shri S. N. Murrakar, Director, Madanpur Colliery Company Limited.

*For the Workmen.*—Shri Kalyan Roy, Vice President, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha.

Dhanbad, dated the 31st January, 1963.

**STATE:**

**INDUSTRY.** Coal.

### AWARD

This reference, under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (XIV of 47), has been made by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, under its Order No. 2/83/62-LRII, dated the 26th September, 1962, to this Tribunal for adjudication of the following industrial dispute:

“Whether the termination of the services of Shri Seva Singh Kosta, Mining Sirdar, Madanpur Colliery P.O. Andal (Burdwan) was justified and if not, to what relief is he entitled to?”

2. The Colliery Mazdoor Sabha representing the workman concerned, Shri Seva Singh Kosta, filed a written statement on his behalf on 14th November 1962, in which the main defence taken by the Union was that Shri Kosta joined the Colliery in the first half of 1961 as a Shotfirer cum Mining Sirdar and carried on his duties as such legally and properly; that Shri Kosta was elected as Branch President of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, Madanpur Colliery Branch, and, he took an active part in organising workers under the Sabha, and represented the grievances of the workman of the Colliery and protested against illegal and flagrant violations of Statutes, which incurred the displeasure of the management; that the management, therefore, became determined to victimise Shri Kosta in order to frighten the other workers so that they may leave the Sabha; that on the 20th June 1962, the management verbally stopped Shri Kosta from his duties and his request to allow to work was turned down and his services were terminated, that Shri Kosta, thereafter, immediately wrote a registered letter to the Manager of the Colliery on 20th June, 1962, strongly protesting against this action of the management but the Manager neither replied to his letter nor allowed him to join his duty; that the Union, therefore, took up his case before the Conciliation Officer on 25th June, 1962, and, although several dates were fixed, the management did not care to attend the Conciliation Proceedings; that the management refused to take back Shri Kosta in the service of the company, and, therefore, he is without any job since 20th June 1962; and, that as such, the action of the management in stopping the workman concerned,

Shri Kosta from working with effect from the 20th June, 1962, was in complete violation of Standing Orders and principles of natural justice, and, accordingly, he should be reinstated with full back wages.

3. The management also filed its written statement on 29th January 1963, in which its case was that the present dispute under reference was only an individual dispute and not an industrial dispute and the said individual dispute never assumed the character of an industrial dispute as the workmen of the Colliery never espoused the cause of the individual workman concerned, Shri Kosta, and, at the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha does not represent the workmen of Madanpur Colliery, it has no *locus standi* to raise either an individual dispute, on behalf of any workman of the colliery or to represent the workman concerned, Shri Kosta; that Shri Kosta, the workman concerned, worked as Mining Sirdar cum Shotfirer for some months in the earlier part of 1962, but he resigned his job, of his own accord, by his letter of 6th May 1961, but, later, on his representation, he was re-employed by the management, on 3rd June 1961 as a probationer for 12 months on a basic salary of Rs. 60 as Mining Sirdar cum shot-firer, but his work was not found satisfactory during the probationary period of his service; that when on 20th June 1962, the question of his confirmation was taken up, it was further found that he did not possess a valid licence (certificate) for Gas Testing and Gas Detecting in the mines of West Bengal and that his working as such as Mining Sirdar in this colliery was against the Certificate Exhibit M.2 which he held as it was valid for Assam only; that as the continuance of the said workman concerned, Shri Kosta, in his job would have exposed the Colliery to prosecution it was decided by the management that he should not be confirmed, and, accordingly, the decision of the management to terminate his services was communicated to him in writing on 20th June 1962.

4. The management examined its Agent, Shri Chedilal Khowala, M.W.1 and four other witnesses, namely, Shri S.P. Acharya, M.W.2, General clerk Shri Hari Ram M.W.3, Engine Khalasi, Shri Bauri Gora M.W.4; Haulage Khalasi; and Shri Bimal Ghosh, Engine Khalasi, M.W.5. In support of its preliminary objection that the present dispute was an individual dispute and not an industrial dispute. The management also filed documents, in support of its case, which were marked Exhibits M to M-23.

5. The Union also examined the workman concerned, Shri Sova Singh Kosta, as W.W.1, and, also filed documents, which were marked Exhibits W to W-16.

6. It would be useful to know the history of the present dispute, and, therefore, the facts of this case, on the basis of the documents filed by both the parties, may be stated in their chronological order, as below:

(a) On 25th January 1961 the workman concerned, Shri Sova Singh Kosta, was appointed for the first time as a shot-firer of the Colliery on probation for six months on a basic salary of Rs. 50 per month plus usual dearness allowance and other allowances as will appear from the original letter of his appointment, Exhibit W.10 On 9th May 1962 he was appointed as Mining Sirdar cum shot-firer, as will appear from the original letters of his appointment, Exhibits W.8 and W.9.

(b) According to the Union in March or April, 1962, a Branch of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, was formed in this colliery and most of the workers of this Colliery became its members and the workman concerned, Shri Sova Singh Kosta, was elected as its President. This fact, however, is not admitted by the management. According to the management (*vide* M.W.1) its recognised Union is *West Bengal Khan Mazdoor Sangh*, which, according to the Union, is the puppet Union of the Colliery and it does not contain a majority of the workers of this Colliery as its members.

(c) According to the management, Shri Sova Singh Kosta resigned by his letter of 6th May 1961. Exhibit M, with effect from 1st June 1961, but subsequently on his representation he was re-appointed as Mining Sirdar cum shot-firer on 3rd June 1961 on probation for 12 months on a basic salary of Rs. 60 per month, as will appear from a copy of the said allowed letter, Exhibit M-1 Exhibit W-3, which mentioned that his service will be confirmed, after satisfactory work, in writing on completion of probation.

It may be mentioned here that this alleged letter of appointment of the workman concerned on 3rd June 1961, Exhibit M-1 Exhibit W-3 is challenged by the Union as a subsequent fabrication because it is contrary to the original letter of appointment dated 25th January 1961, Exhibit W.10 appointing the workman concerned as Mining Sirdar cum shot-firer, on probation for six months, and the subsequent original letters Exhibits W-8 and W-9.



(d) On 26th June 1961 when the workman concerned, Shri Kosta, reported for duty, it is alleged by the Union that he was sent for by the Agent of the Colliery, M.W.1, who stopped his work since then, and, according to the management it gave a written notice dated 20th June 1962, Exhibit M-8, signed by the Manager of the Colliery to the workman concerned informing him that his service were no longer required with immediate effect. This letter, Exhibit M-8, is denied by the Union.

(e) On 20th June 1961 a registered letter was sent to the Manager of the Colliery by Shri Kosta, as will appear from a copy of the said letter, Exhibit W-7, and, the registration receipt, Exhibit W-11, complaining that in spite of his working as Mining Sirdar in this Colliery and discharging his duties properly he had been stopped from joining his duty without any fault on his part and that when on 20th June 1961 at about 7-30 a.m., after recording his attendance in the Attendance Register, he went to join his duty, he was called by the Agent M.W.1 and was surprised to hear when the Agent asked him (Shri Kosta) why he was demanding regular wages, bonus, etc., and, why he, along with the other workers of the Colliery demanded quarters to live in, and on his denying these allegations the Agent (M.W.1) got enraged and said that he will not allow him to work and stopped him from work, and that later when he met the Manager he also said the same thing. The workman, therefore, prayed to the Manager that he may be allowed to resume work. The original letter of 20th June 1961 has been filed by the management and it is Exhibit M-10 and the management admitted that no reply to it was sent either by the Manager to whom Exhibit M-10 Exhibit W-7 was addressed or by any one else on behalf of the management.

(f) On 25th June 1962 the Union raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer regarding the illegal and *malafide* stoppage of work of the workman concerned, Shri Sova Singh Kata, Mining Sirdar of the Colliery, as will appear from a copy of the said letter Exhibit W-6 in which it was mentioned that the workman concerned Shri Kosta, had sent a registered letter Exhibit W-7—Exhibit M-10 to the Manager of the Colliery on 20th June 1961.

(g) The Conciliation Officer, on receipt of the letter of the Union, Exhibit W-6, fixed 5th July 1962 for joint discussions and sent a letter on 27 June 1962, Exhibit W-13, to the Manager asking him to attend the meeting on 5th July 1962. But the management asked for adjournment on 5th July 1962 by a letter dated 5th July 1962, Exhibit M-4, and, therefore, the Conciliation Officer on 6th July 1962 sent a letter, Exhibit W-5 Exhibit M-14 to the Manager asking him to attend on 16th July 1962. In reply to the said letter Exhibit W-5, the Manager on 16th July 1962 wrote a letter, Exhibit W-2, in which it was mentioned that the workman concerned Shri Kosta was appointed as shot-firer in the month of June 1962 with the condition that his services would remain on probation for 12 months and he will be confirmed after satisfactory work of 12 months' probation, but as the management was not satisfied with his services, it was not inclined to confirm his services, and, therefore, his services were no longer required by the company. The manager further said that there was no industrial dispute.

The above statement of the management is based on the alleged letter of appointment of 3rd June 1961 (Exhibit M-1 Exhibit W.3) referred to before, which is alleged by the Union to be a subsequent manipulation and contrary to the original letter of appointment, Exhibit W.10 and also Exhibits W.8 and W.9.

(h) On 8th July 1962 the Conciliation Officer submitted his Failure Report, Exhibit W-1, in which it is stated that the representative of the management sent a letter dated 16th July 1962, Exhibit W-2, in support of its contention that there was no industrial dispute in the matter and as such the proceedings should be dropped, and that the management representative, during the conciliation proceedings, stated that he had nothing further to add to what it had already stated in its letter just referred to. It is further mentioned in this Failure Report that the management representative mentioned that the management was not prepared to take back Shri Sova Singh Kosta, the workman concerned, in its services.

It may be mentioned here that relying on the just mentioned Failure Report of the Conciliation Officer, Exhibit W-1, it was contended by the Union that the management did not deny the allegations of the workman concerned made in his letter dated 20th June 1962, Exhibit W-7, or, in the letter of the Union to the Conciliation Officer, Exhibit W-6, and,

(i) On 5th September 1962 the Conciliation Officer (Central) Ranigunj sent a letter Exhibit W.4 to the Manager to attend the meeting on 19th September 1962, but the management did not attend, and, therefore, on 18th September 1962 the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta, sent a letter to the Manager, Exhibit

W, asking him to attend joint discussions arranged in connection with the arbitrary stoppage of work and other serious allegations made against the management on 26th September 1962 in the office of the Conciliation Officer (Central), Asansol; but, meanwhile, the present reference was made, as stated earlier, on 26th September 1962.

7. Shri Kalyan Roy, representing the workman concerned, contended:

(a) that the Standing Orders, Exhibit M-9 Exhibit W-12, had not been followed, in as much as, the workman concerned had been stopped from work without any charge sheet, without any enquiry, and, in contravention of Standing Order No. 28;

(b) that the alleged appointment letter Exhibit M-1 Exhibit W-3 dated 3rd June 1961, is a subsequent imposition with a *malafide* intention, in as much as, the original appointment letter, Exhibit W-10 shows, without any doubt, that the workman concerned was appointed on 25th January 1961;

(c) that this alleged letter of appointment Exhibit M-1 Exhibit W-3, appointing the workman concerned on probation for 12 months, even assuming it was genuine, was illegal and invalid as it contravened Standing Order No. 1(g), in as much as, the probationary period could not be for more than six months, and, therefore, the case of the management that even after expiry of six months, the workman concerned was not made permanent was *malafide* and against standing Order No. 1(g); and,

(d) that, therefore, the arbitrary stoppage of work of the workman concerned, Shri Kosta on and from 20th June 1962 was illegal, *malafide* and against Standing Orders, and, therefore, it must be set aside and the workman concerned reinstated with full back wages and other emoluments which otherwise he would have been entitled to.

8. Sri T. K. Jagdish, Labour Adviser, representing the management, very seriously contested in the first instance, the validity of the reference and jurisdiction of this Tribunal to decide it, on the ground that the present dispute was an individual dispute, and not an industrial dispute. In support of his contention, he relied on various decisions of the Supreme Court, also on certain decisions of some High Courts, including a Bench decision of the Patna High Court for the principles which should guide a Tribunal in deciding whether a dispute is an individual dispute or an industrial dispute.

The Supreme Court decisions relied upon by Shri Jagdeesh were (i) D. N. Banerjee V. P. R. Mukherjee, 1953, I.L.L.J. 195 (per Chandrasekhara Aiyer, J.); (ii) Central Provinces Transport Services Ltd. V. Raghunath Gopal Patwardhan, 1957, I.L.L.J. 27—AIR 1957 S.C. 104, (per Venkatrama Ayyar, J.); (iii) Newspapers Ltd and Industrial Tribunal, Uttar Pradesh, 1957 II L.L.J. 1—AIR 1957 S.C. 532; (per Kapur J.); (iv) Associated Cement Companies Limited and their workmen, 1960-I L.L.J. 491, (per Gajendragadkar J.); (v) Newspapers Ltd. Allahabad Vs. State Industrial Tribunal, Uttar Pradesh, 1960 II L.L.J. 37 (per Gajendragadkar J.); (vi) Bombay Union of Journalists and the 'Hindu' Bombay, 1961-II L.L.J. 436—AIR 1963 S.C. 318 (per Shah J.), and, to this list I may add, (vii) workmen of Dimakuchi Tea Estate V. Management of Dimakuchi Tea Estate, 1958-I.L.L.J. 500—AIR 1958 S.C. 353; (viii) Workmen of Rohtak General Transport Company and Rohtak General Transport Company, 1962—I.L.L.J. 634, (per Gajendragadkar J.), (ix) Management of Indian Cable Co. and its workmen, 1962-I.L.L.J. 409, (per Venkaterama Ayyar, J.); The decision of the Federal Court on this point in Western Indian Automobile Association, 1949-I.L.L.J. 245 (per Mahajan J) was approved by the Supreme Court in State of Madras Vs. C. P. Sarathy, 1953-I.L.L.J. 174 (per Patanjali Sastri, C. J.).

The decisions of the High Courts relied upon by Shri Jagdeesh were (i) a Bench decision of the Madras High Court in Working Journalists of the 'Hindu' and the 'Hindu', 1961 I.L.L.J. 288 (per Veeraswami J.); (ii) a Bench decision of Andhra Pradesh High Court in Express Newspapers Limited Madras and Labour Court Hyderabad, 1962-II.L.L.J. 200 (per Chanda Reddy, C. J.); (iii) a Bench decision of the Patna High Court in Ahmad Ali Ansari and Labour Court, 1962 I.L.L.J. 99 (per R. K. Choudhary J.); (iv) a Single Judge decision of the Madras High Court in Visalakshi Mills Limited and Labour Court, Madurai, 1962-II L.L.J. 93 (per Veeraswamy J.); and, (v) a Single Judge decision of the Punjab High Court in Radio Television Delhi and Sharma (K. K.) 1962 II L.L.J. 722 (per Shamsher Bahadur, J.).

9. Sri Kalyan Shankar Roy, who represented the workman concerned however, did not dispute the principles and the tests laid down by the Supreme Court and the High Courts in the above-mentioned cases, for deciding this disputed question, and, therefore, in my opinion it is not necessary to deal with each case; but in order to resolve the controversy raised, by Shri Jagdeesh, it is certainly necessary to know the principles and tests laid down by the Supreme Court.

10. Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as amended upto-date, defines what an 'industrial dispute' means. The true import and scope of the definition of industrial dispute is now well settled by the just mentioned several decisions of the Supreme Court. Tests have been laid down to determine if, and when, an individual dispute can become an industrial dispute, within the meaning of the Act. The principles, which can be extracted from the above cited decisions of the Supreme Court, on which the High Court decisions relied upon are based, may be summarised and re-stated in these terms:

The definition of 'industrial dispute' as given in Section 2(k) of the Act, emphatically brings out the essential characteristics of the dispute with which the Act purports to deal. The disputes must relate to the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour and they must, arise, *inter alia*, between workmen and their employer. Ordinarily, an individual dispute which is not sponsored by the Union or is otherwise not supported by any group of workman is not regarded as an industrial dispute for the purposes of the Act. A provision like that contained in Section 33A is, of course, an exception to this rule. The basis of industrial adjudication recognised by the provisions of the Act clearly appears to be that dispute between employers and their employees would be governed by the Act where such disputes have assumed the character of an industrial dispute.

The policy behind the Act is to protect workmen as a class against unfair labour practices and not to enact special provisions for enforcing the claims of individual workman, and, as such, it militates against the contention that a dispute which is essentially individual in character would become an industrial dispute merely because two persons have joined in it. What imparts to the dispute of a workman the character of industrial dispute is that it affects the rights of the workmen as a class. That is why the above decisions lay down that the dispute of a single workman would become an industrial dispute when it is sponsored by a union or by a considerable number of workmen; for it can then be taken that it does affect them as a class. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the number of workmen whose association will convert an individual into an industrial dispute. That must depend on the facts of each case, and the nature of the dispute. The group might even be a minority. But it must be such as to lead to an inference that the dispute is one which affects workmen as a class.

Accordingly, the validity of a reference must be judged on the facts as they stand on the date of reference and that just as a withdrawal of the support by a Union after a reference is made cannot render it invalid, likewise the support by it after the date of reference cannot make it valid.

Therefore, a dispute between an employer and a single employee cannot *per se* be an industrial dispute, but may become one if taken up by a trade union or a number of workmen. Once it is shown that a body of workmen, either acting through their union, or, otherwise, had sponsored a workman's case it becomes an industrial dispute. It is not necessary that a registered body should sponsor a workman's case to make it an industrial dispute. An industrial dispute can be raised by a group of workmen or by a union even though neither of them represent the majority of the workmen concerned, in other words, the majority rule is inapplicable in the matter of a reference of an industrial dispute under Section 10 of the Act. Even a minority group of workmen can make a demand and thereby raise an industrial dispute, which in a proper case, would be referred for adjudication under Section 10 of the Act.

The real test, therefore, to decide such question would be: "Had the dispute been sponsored by the workmen before it was referred for adjudication?"

The above principles and tests have been reiterated and summed up by His Lordship, Shah J., of the Supreme Court in the Bombay Union of Journalists V. The 'Hindu' Bombay, A.I.R. 1963 S.C. 318—1961 II. L.L.J. 436, referred to before, in these words: to quote the placitum:

A dispute between an employer and a single employee cannot *per se* be an industrial dispute, but it may become one if it is taken up by the Union or a number of workmen. The persons who seek to support the cause of a workman

must themselves be directly and substantially interested in the dispute and this would depend on the facts and circumstances of each case. Persons who are not employees of the same employer cannot be regarded as so interested, that by their support they may convert an individual dispute into an industrial dispute. In each case in ascertaining the character of an industrial dispute the test is whether at the date of the reference the dispute was taken up or supported by the Union of the workmen of the employer against whom the dispute is raised by an individual workman or by an appreciable number of workmen.

If the dispute was in its inception an individual dispute and continued to be such till the date of the reference by the Government, it could not be converted into an industrial dispute by support subsequent to the reference even of workmen interested in the dispute. Just as the subsequent withdrawal of support will not take away the jurisdiction of an industrial tribunal, the subsequent support will not convert what was an individual dispute at the time of reference into an industrial dispute."

11. Bearing the above principles in mind, I shall now proceed to consider whether the dispute of the workman concerned, Shri Seva Singh Kosta, on the evidence on the record, was taken up by a Union, or by a large number of workmen. If, therefore, it is found on the evidence of the parties that the individual dispute of the workman concerned, Shri Kosta, was supported by a Union or by a considerable number of workmen, and that that support preceded the reference in question and formed the foundation for it, the question raised by Shri Jagdeesh will have to be answered in the negative.

12. Before, however, I do so, I like to refer particularly to one decision of the Supreme Court, which in my opinion is very appropriate to the case in hand, [Workmen of Rohtak General Transport Company (Supra), 1962-I.L.L.J. 634].

In this case the total strength of the Transport company, the appellant before the Supreme Court, including the two concerned workmen, was 22. There was evidence before the Labour Court that five workmen, excluding the two concerned workmen, out of 22, sponsored the cause of the two concerned workmen and fourteen workmen did not espouse their case. The Labour Court rejected the reference on the preliminary ground that the dispute was not sponsored by a substantial section of the workmen. The Supreme Court on appeal by Special Leave, preferred by the workmen, held "that the Labour Court was in error in coming to the conclusion that reference was bad and the dispute was not an industrial dispute because only a minority of workmen had espoused the cause in question." The order of the Labour Court, was, therefore, set aside and the matter sent back. Their Lordships observed that the test, as stated earlier, to apply in each case would be: "Had the dispute been sponsored by the workmen before it was referred for adjudication?"

13. In the light of the above principles, I now proceed to examine the facts and evidence of the present case to find out if the present dispute is an individual dispute or it was clothed with the character of an industrial dispute before the reference in question.

14. According to the workman concerned, majority of the workmen of this Colliery are members of Colliery Mazdoor Sabha and on the evidence of the concerned workman, W.W. 1, after the termination of his service a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha was held and his case was taken up by the said Union which represented majority of the workmen of this Colliery. This fact is supported by the documents on the record.

15. According to the evidence of the concerned workman, Shri Kosta, whose evidence I have no reason to reject, the Madanpur Colliery in question has 150 or 175 workmen, out of whom about 125 or 150 are members of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha of which the concerned workman is also a member. Shri Kosta said in his examination in chief that after three days of his stoppage of work a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Union, which was attended by 10 out of its 15 members, was held and a resolution regarding the stoppage of his work was passed. In his cross-examination, he further said that there was a meeting of the workers after his stoppage of work in the colliery which was attended by about 100 workmen of this company and at that meeting his stoppage of work was taken up and a resolution was passed which was handed over to Shri Trilok Singh, Treasurer of the Union, who took it to the Union office and also sent a copy of it to the company.

M.W. 3 to M.W. 5, employees of this Company, were examined by the management on this question: M.W. 3 said that he was a Member of the Ganga Ram's Union, that is, West Bengal Khan Mazdoor Sangh; that between 250 to 350 workmen are working in this colliery and except 10 or 15 others are members of his union but the concerned workman is not its member; and that there was no meeting of the workmen of this Colliery regarding the concerned workman. M.W. 4 said that about 50 workmen of this colliery were members of his Union, that is, West Bengal Khan Mazdoor Sangh. He, however, admitted that he attends the meetings of the workers of Colliery Mazdoor Sabha and Ganga Ram Pandey's Union, that is, West Bengal Khan Mazdoor Sangh. M.W. 5 stated that he did not know how many workers of this colliery were members of Ganga Ram Pandey's Union, that is, West Bengal Khan Mazdoor Sangh, of which he was a member. M.W. 2 said that he was the Secretary of the West Bengal Khan Mazdoor Sangh till before March, 1962. M.W. 1, the Agent, however, stated that the total number of workers in his colliery was 275. But he added that hardly 10 to 15 of these workers were members of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha. On this point he is contradicted by his own witnesses M.W. 3 and M.W. 4 whose evidence has been referred to before.

Shri Jagdeesh argued that the Union had not filed its membership register and counterfoil books. To this the answer is that the Union was never called upon by the management to do so and now after the admission of M.W. 1, M.W. 3 and M.W. 4 it is hardly necessary to call upon the Union to produce them.

It may, however, be mentioned that on 29th January, 1963, the management filed a petition calling upon the Union to file the above registers etc. and I allowed this petition; but, subsequently after hearing both sides on 30th January, 1963, I recalled my earlier order and rejected it for the reasons given in my Order No. 1, dated 30th January, 1963.

16. On the evidence of M.W. 1, M.W. 3 and M.W. 4, the witnesses of the management, therefore, it is established, (i) that this Colliery has 275 workers (M.W. 1); (ii) that about 50 workmen are members of the other union, that is, West Bengal Khan Mazdoor Sangh (M.W. 4); (iii) that there are two Unions (M.W. 1 and M.W. 4), namely, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, of which the concerned workman is a member, and, Ganga Ram Pandey's Union, that is, West Bengal Khan Mazdoor Sangh, of which M.W. 2 was Secretary and M.Ws. 2 to 5 were members. The evidence of the concerned workman that about 125 or 150 of the workers of this Colliery are members of his Union, therefore, gets ample support by the admission of M.W. 4. It is, therefore, satisfactorily established, on the above evidence, that there are two Unions and further that the Union of the concerned workman, namely Colliery Mazdoor Sabha is the majority Union since it has on its rolls majority of the workers of this Colliery as its members, as will appear from the following figures:

1. Total Number of workers—275 (M.W. 1).
2. Total number of workers who are members of the West Bengal Khan Mazdoor Sangh—50 (M.W. 4 read with M.W. 1).
3. Total Number of workers who are members of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha—225.

17. It may be mentioned that in the beginning the existence of this concerned workman's Union, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, was denied by Shri Jagdeesh on behalf of the management but subsequently due to the admissions of M.W. 3 and M.W. 4 and in view of Exhibit W. 15, an agreement, dated 26th September, 1962, between the present management and Colliery Mazdoor Sabha as representing the workers of this colliery, this objection was not pressed and withdrawn.

18. Exhibit W. 15, just mentioned, further supports the concerned workman's case that his union is recognised by the management as representing its workers, and, therefore, on 26th September, 1962, on the complaint of this Union against the stoppage of work of another workman of this colliery, Shri Ramcharan Singh, the management came to terms with this very Union, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha and agreed to re-instate the workman above mentioned.

19. For the reasons given above, I held, first, that the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha has 225 out of 275 (M.W. 1) workers of this Colliery as its members, which would be much more than four-fifths of the workers of this colliery, and, as such, it is the only majority Union, and, secondly, that this Union, which is admittedly representing the concerned workman, took up his case after it was expounded and supported also by at least 100 workers (W.W. 1) out of 225 worker-members of

this Union (M.W. 3 and M.W. 4) of this Colliery at a Meeting convened to consider the case of the concerned workman, as deposed to by W.W. 1, whose evidence I accept. The fact that this Colliery Mazdoor Sabha has 225 workers out of 275 workers (M.W. 1) of this Colliery as its members cannot be said to be an infinitesimal number and as such a mere drop in the ocean. On the other hand, the West Bengal Khan Mazdoor Sangh having only about 50 workers out of 275 workers of this Colliery as its members is certainly a minority Union and this is undoubtedly a drop in the ocean.

20. The fact that the case of this concerned workman was espoused by a considerable number of workers of this colliery and that later seen after it was taken up by the Union also is proved beyond doubt on the evidence of the record.

The very day of termination of his services, Sri Seva Singh Kosta, the concerned workman, sent a letter on 20th June, 1962, Exhibit M-10, filed by the management, a copy of which was also filed by the concerned workman, Exhibit W-7, in which he complained to the Manager of the Colliery about the stoppage of his work. He stated that on 20th June, 1962, when he got his attendance marked in the attendance register, he was called by the Agent, M.W. 1, and when he went to him he was asked by the Agent as to why he had asked the Colliery workers to demand regular wages, bonus, etc., and why he along with the workers of the colliery demanded quarters to live in. In reply to it, he told the Manager that he did not think it wrong or illegal to do so and that they were asking him as he was their officer. On this the Manager got enraged and told him that his work was stopped. This letter Exhibit M. 10 was admittedly received by the management but no reply was sent to it ever, as admitted by M.W. 1, the Agent. The management did not deny the allegations made therein against the Manager.

On the evidence of W.W. 1, which I have accepted as true, a meeting of the executive Committee of the Union and later of about 100 workers was held espousing the case and passing a resolution and sending it to the Union through its Treasurer, only three days after the stoppage of his work.

Immediately thereafter, and only two days later, on 25th June, 1962, the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, espoused the cause of the concerned workman Soba Singh Kosta and raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer by a letter of that date Exhibit W. 6. In this letter, Exhibit W. 6, the facts mentioned in the letter of Soba Singh, Exhibit W. 7—Exhibit M. 10 are also mentioned, and it is asserted by the Union that the concerned workman, Shri Soba Singh Kosta, had been stopped from his work only because of his trade union activities as he was an active worker of Colliery Mazdoor Sabha at Madanpur Colliery. It was further stated therein that the concerned workman sent a letter on 20th June, 1962, Exhibit W. 7—Exhibit M. 10 to the Manager and since then he was going everyday to the Manager's office for job but he had not been allowed to work up till now, and, therefore, his stoppage of work was illegal and mala fide and immediate action should be taken. On receipt of this letter, Exhibit W. 6, from the Union, the matter was taken up for conciliation and the Conciliation Officer sent a letter on 27th June, 1962, Exhibit W. 13, and again on 6th July, 1962, Exhibit W. 14 to the Manager asking him to attend the conciliation proceedings.

In reply to the letter, dated 6th July, 1962, Exhibit W. 14, sent by the Conciliation Officer to the Manager of the Colliery to attend the conciliation, the Manager sent a reply, Exhibit W.2, on 16th July, 1962, in which it was stated that the management was not satisfied with the services and therefore his services were terminated. The Conciliation Officer, then sent again a letter on 5th September, 1962, Exhibit W. 4 to the Manager to attend his office for settlement of the dispute. Thereafter, the Conciliation Officer on 18th July, 1962, substituted his failure of Conciliation Report, Exhibit W. 1, to the Regional Labour Commissioner. On 18th September, 1962, the Regional Labour Commissioner sent a letter Exhibit W to the Manager asking the management to attend joint discussion on 29th September, 1962 in the office of the Conciliation Officer but meanwhile on 26th September, 1962 the reference in question was made under Section 10(1)(d) of the Act.

21. On a consideration of the aforesaid facts and evidence and circumstances, I am fully satisfied that all the essential characteristics and requirements of an industrial dispute are present here, and therefore, the present dispute is not an individual dispute, but it became an industrial dispute when it was espoused by a considerable number of the workers of this Colliery and later taken up by the majority union, and, therefore, it has rightly been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d), and, as such, this Tribunal has jurisdiction to decide it. The first objection is, therefore, over-ruled.

22. As regards the objection on the merit, the case of the management is that the workman concerned of his own accord left his job, as will appear from his letter, dated 6th May, 1961, Exhibit M, but later when he approached the management he was re-appointed as a Mining Sirdar *cum* shot-firer on a basic salary of Rs. 60 on 3rd June, 1961, Exhibit M. 1, on a probation for 12 months, but as his work was not found satisfactory, but more because he did not hold a licence for Gas Testing and Gas Detecting in West Bengal it was considered desirable by the management to terminate his services, as otherwise the management would have been prosecuted. The case of the management, therefore, is that the services of the concerned workman were terminated, and, it is not correct that he was dismissed, and, accordingly, the question of application of the principles of natural justice or of Standing Order 28 does not arise. On behalf of the Union, however, it was contended that the concerned workman was dismissed from the company's service but he could not be dismissed without complying with Standing Order No. 28, and, as such his dismissal was illegal and without jurisdiction.

23. From the evidence of the concerned workman, W.W. 1, Sri Kosta, it appears that his services were terminated and he was stopped from working with effect from 20th June, 1962. Therefore, to such a case of termination of service neither Standing Order No. 28 nor the principles of natural justice are applicable. But in the case of termination of service it is certainly open to a Tribunal to enquire into the reasons behind the propriety of termination of service to find out whether the management had acted *bonafide* and not with an ulterior motive, because if the termination is found by the Tribunal as not *bonafide* or by way of Victimisation or unfair labour practice it can order reinstatement. It is open, therefore, to the Tribunal to enquire whether the termination of service was *malafide* or that it amounts to victimisation or unfair labour practice and it may also enquire whether it was so capricious and unreasonable as to lead to an inference that it was made with an ulterior motive. This principle has been accepted by Shri Jagdeesh, on behalf of the management, and, therefore, in the light of these principles let us now decide whether the termination of service of the concerned workman Shri Kosta was *malafide*, with an ulterior motive only to victimise him.

24. It may be mentioned here that it is not now disputed that this workman was working as Mining Sirdar *cum* shot-firer. The concerned workman, however, contended that he continued in service since his first appointment on 25th January, 1961 (vide Exhibit W. 10, the original letter of his first appointment) and he never resigned and that although he sent a letter on 6th May, 1961, Exhibit M, to the Manager that if he was not given Rs. 65 as basic salary it will not be possible for him to continue his duty from the 1st June, 1961, but in fact he continued in service because he was given basic salary of Rs. 60 and he did not leave services from the 1st of June, 1961, as had been threatened in his letter Exhibit M. The management, in support of its case that he was re-employed on 3rd June, 1961, under Exhibit M. 1 and that he did not continue in the previous service, filed attendance register *cum* pay register, Exhibit M. 6 in order to show that the concerned workmen did not work on the 1st and the 2nd June, 1961, as intimated by him in his letter dated 6th May, 1961, Exhibit M. But, in my opinion, this register Exhibit M. 6 instead of supporting the management, negatives its case completely. On the 1st and the 2nd June, 1961, the concerned workman, under Serial No. 8 in the register Exhibit M. 6, has been shown as *absent*. On the same page, Sri L. P. Handa had been shown to be working from the 11th June; Shri S. P. Mukherjee is shown as working since the 8th June and Shri D. K. Dutt as working from the 16th June. Before these dates these three employees are not shown as either absent or as present in the Register Exhibit M. 6 which shows that they were appointed for the first time on the dates on which they were shown as present for the first time. Sri Jagdeesh conceded that they were probably appointed on those dates and not from the very beginning. This is a strong circumstance to show that Shri Sova Singh, the concerned workman, was marked absent on the 1st and the 2nd June not because he left service with effect from the 1st June, but because he continued in service as before and even on the 1st June and the 2nd June he was in continued service as before but for some reason or other he could not be present on those dates, and, therefore, he was marked absent.

There is great force in the contention of the concerned workman that this alleged appointment letter of 3rd June, 1961, is faked and not reliable to be acted upon. It is true that the concerned workman admitted his signature on the alleged letter of appointment, dated 3rd June, 1961, Exhibit M-1. But there is a strong circumstance to support this contention. This letter alleged to be, dated 3rd June, 1961, is a typed letter signed by Tansukh Roy, Director of the Company, and, Shri Sova Singh, the workman concerned. This letter Exhibit M-1 did not bear any date before because no date is typed, but with ink on the top of it, it

is mentioned 3rd June, 1961. It appears that subsequently this typed letter Exhibit M. 1 was made to show the date 3rd June, 1961 and that date was put in ink to support its case.

It may be mentioned, as will appear, for instance from Exhibit M. 4 or Exhibit M. 8 that in all typed letters of the Company, the date of those letters are also typed, and not left blank as was done in the case of Exhibit M. 1.

On this point the evidence of the concerned workman W.W. 1 is important. He said that on filing this petition on 6th May, 1961, Exhibit M, he started getting Rs. 60 as basic salary and, therefore, he did not resign and continued to work even after the 1st June, 1961. This statement of the concerned workman is supported by the *Pay cum Attendance Register* Exhibit M. 6 which shows that in May 1961 his basic salary was Rs. 50 but in June, 1961, it was Rs. 60 per month. The signature of the concerned workman on the pay register for the month of June, 1961, is Exhibit M. 3. This shows that he started getting Rs. 60 as basic salary from the 1st June, 1961, as alleged by him.

On being shown the alleged letter of his appointment, dated 3rd June, 1961, Exhibit M-1, the concerned workman frankly admitted his signature at the bottom of this letter Exhibit M. 1, but he said that he signed it without knowing that he was appointed under that letter and further that the contents of this letter were not read out to him nor was he told that he had been appointed as a shot-firer on a basic salary of Rs. 60 on probation for 12 months. This alleged letter of appointment, dated 3rd June, 1961, Exhibit M. 1 is self condemned on the admitted case of the management now that the concerned workman was a Mining Sirdar *cum* Shot-firer. If he was a Mining Sirdar how and why he was appointed under Exhibit M. 1 as a shot-firer. Previously, as will appear from Exhibit W-2, the reply dated 16th July, 1962, sent by the Manager to the Conciliation Officer, the case of the management was that the concerned workman was appointed as Shot-firer and on that basis this alleged letter of appointment Exhibit M. 1 was made out but for the first time in its written statement filed before this Tribunal on 29th January, 1963, it was admitted that the concerned workman worked as Mining Sirdar *cum* shot-firer as was the case of the workman. This explanation of the concerned workman appears to be true because it does not stand to reason as to why he would accept a fresh appointment on and from 3rd January, 1961, when he never resigned and continued in service as before.

There is still another circumstance which further falsifies the case of resignation by the workman concerned from 1st June, 1961 and his subsequent re-appointment from 3rd June, 1961, as alleged by the management.

The workman concerned filed a certificate, dated 9th June, 1961, Exhibit W. 16 granted by the Manager to the workman concerned in which the Manager says that Shri Sova Singh is working in this colliery from January, 1961, as a shot-firer and Mining Sirdar and is still continuing in the same capacity. It may be noted that the case of the management that Shri Sova Singh Kosta left service on 1st June, 1961, in pursuance of his letter, dated 6th May, 1961, Exhibit M, and, thereafter he was re-appointed on 3rd June, 1961 (Exhibit M. 1) is falsified and demolished completely by this certificate of the Manager, Exhibit M. 16. It is for this reason that the Manager was not examined to avoid embarrassment to him when he would have been confronted with his certificate Exhibit W. 16. The Manager, therefore, has been deliberately withheld from the witness box for this reason.

For these reasons, I hold that the concerned workman Shri Sova Singh, did not resign on and from 1st June, 1961, but continued to work as before, as Mining Sirdar *cum* Shot-firer, and that it is not established that he was re-appointed on and from 3rd June, 1961.

25. The letter of the concerned workman, dated 20th June, 1962 (Exhibit W. 7) sent on the date when his services were terminated and he was stopped from working by the letter, dated 20th June, 1962 (Exhibit M. 8) really goes to support the case of the concerned workman that the management was displeased with him because of his trade union activities. This letter, dated 20th June, 1962, Exhibit M. 10, was sent to the Manager and received by him. This fact is admitted by the management. The Manager, who was the best person to deny the allegations made in that petition, is not examined on behalf of the management, nor, did the manager send any reply to the workman concerned that the allegations made by him that he was displeased because he was taking up the cause of the workers of the Company and he along with other workers of the colliery demanded quarters to live in and making other demands on behalf of them was not correct. Why was it that no reply to this letter Exhibit M. 10 was at all sent



by the Manager or by the company? There is absolutely no explanation on behalf of the management as to why the Company did not send any reply to it denying the allegations and the assertions made by the workman concerned. This letter Exhibit M. 10, in my opinion, proves beyond doubt that the management was displeased with this concerned workman because of his trade union activities.

26. This alleged letter of appointment, dated 3rd June, 1961, Exhibit M. 1 appointing the concerned workman on probation for 12 months is also illegal, even assuming that it is genuine, because it is contrary to Standing Order No. 1(g). (Exhibit M. 9—Exhibit W. 12). Standing Order No. 1(g) says that:

“A ‘Permanent’ employee is one who is appointed for an unlimited period or who has satisfactorily put in 6 months’ continued service in a permanent post as probationer.”

This shows that the probationary period cannot be for more than 6 months. Even Standing Order 1(h) also says that the probationary period cannot exceed six months. Therefore, the probationary period of 12 months fixed by the letter Exhibit M. 1 was illegal.

Then again, the concerned workman having been appointed on 25th January, 1961, on probation for 6 months, on expiry of six months on 25th July, 1961, he should have been confirmed as there is no evidence that his work was not found satisfactory during this period. He, therefore, became a permanent employee with effect from 25th July, 1961, in accordance with Standing Order No. 1(g).

Then again, assuming that 12 months’ probationary Period was legal, and that the letter of appointment dated 3rd June, 1961, Exhibit M, was genuine, then the concerned workman having been re-appointed, as alleged, on 3rd June, 1961, he completed his 12 months’ probationary period on 3rd June, 1962 and became a permanent employee because no charge sheet was ever served on him during this period showing that his work was not satisfactory, and, therefore, how on 20th June, 1961, after more than one year, his services could be terminated.

These facts show that the concerned workman was not confirmed by the management with an ulterior motive and, therefore, this action of the management was *malafide* and against the Standing Order No. 1(g).

There is another aspect also. Before this Tribunal, Shri Jagdeesh, realising that never any charge sheet was served on this concerned workman to the effect that his work was ever unsatisfactory for any reason during the probationary period which would have confronted him with Standing Order No. 1(g), took the stand that the services of this workman were terminated because his underground Sirdar’s certificate Exhibit M. 2 was valid only for Assam and not for West Bengal, and, therefore, the continuance in service of this workman by the company in its service would have exposed the company to prosecution. This point, however, was never taken up before, rather it is contrary to the stand of the management before the Conciliation Officer, as disclosed by its letter, dated 16th July, 1962, Exhibit W. 2. This stand is taken for the first time in the written statement filed on 29th January, 1963. But obviously, it is an afterthought to cover the management’s *malafide* and illegal action in terminating wrongfully the services of this workman for no fault of his but due only to his trade union activities.

27. For these considerations, I have no hesitation in holding, on the evidence on the record, that the termination of the services of the workman concerned, Shri Sova Singh Kosta, by the management was not *bonafide*, rather it was *malafide*, because of the trade union activities of the concerned workman and that it was by way of victimisation, and, therefore, it amounted to an unfair labour practice.

28. It is, therefore, just and fair that the termination of service of Shri Sova Singh Kosta should be set aside and he should be reinstated with effect from 20th June, 1962, with full back wages and other emoluments to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

29. The result, therefore, is that the reference is answered in favour of the concerned workman by holding that the termination of the services of Shri Sova Singh Kosta, Mining Sirdar *cum* shot-firer of the Madanpur Colliery, was not justified, in that, it was *malafide* and not at all *bonafide*, and, therefore, it is set aside and he is reinstated with effect from 20th June, 1962, with full back wages and other emoluments. He will be deemed to be in service with effect from the said date till the date of his re-instatement.

30. The parties, however, will bear their own costs.

31. This is my award which I make and submit to the Government of India, under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,

Camp: Calcutta,

Presiding Officer,

Dated the 31st January, 1963 Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. 2/83/62-LRII.]

*New Delhi, the 15th March 1963*

**S.O. 850.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Trivandrum, Kerala State, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Travancore Titanium Products Limited, Trivandrum and their workmen.

IN THE COURT OF THE CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, TRIVANDRUM

PRESENT:

Sri K. Purushothaman Nair, B.A. & B.L., Industrial Tribunal,  
Trivandrum

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 7 OF 1962

BETWEEN

The Management of the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.,  
Trivandrum

AND

Their Workmen Represented by the Titanium Products Labour Union,  
Trivandrum.

REPRESENTATION:

1. Sri R. Ramalingam Iyer (Advocate), Trivandrum—*Authorised representative on behalf of the Management.*
2. Sri S. Varadarajan Nair, General Secretary of the Titanium Products Labour Union, Trivandrum—*On behalf of the Workmen.*

AWARD

Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, have in exercise of the Powers conferred by Section 7A and Clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, constituted me as Industrial Tribunal and referred for adjudication by this Tribunal the dispute between the above parties in respect of the following matter:—

“Whether the dismissal of Shri N. Ramaswami Pillai, Store Keeper, Travancore Titanium Products Limited, Trivandrum was justified; if not, to what relief is he entitled?”

2. On summons being issued to the parties, they entered appearance and filed their respective claim statement and counter statement. The parties then adduced evidence both oral and documentary in support of their respective claims and contentions. The case of the Union on the matter referred, as set forth in its claim statement, is to this effect:

3. On 15th September, 1961, Shri N. Ramaswami Pillai was served with a memo to explain certain discrepancies found in the issue of stores of glue in the month of July 1961. An explanation was submitted by him on 16th September, 1961. Subsequently on 27th September, 1961, another memo was received by Shri Ramaswami Pillai correcting the amount of glue mentioned in the first memo. On 23rd September, 1961, he was again served with a memo of charges to which he submitted an explanation on 26th September, 1961. On 27th September, 1961, he was served with a charge sheet stating that an enquiry will be conducted on 30th September, 1961. On the same day another memo was served

on him placing him under suspension. An enquiry was conducted on 30th September, 1961 and on 5th October, 1961 an order of dismissal was received by the employee by registered post.

4. As the Union felt that the enquiry conducted was not in accordance with the rules and standing orders, it requested the management to conduct a fresh enquiry and the dispute was taken up for conciliation on 12th October, 1961, but as no settlement could be reached, the matter was referred for adjudication.

(i) The charge against Shri Ramaswami Pillai is baseless as is borne out in evidence during enquiry and subsequently.

(ii) The enquiry was conducted against the provisions contained in the Standing Orders for staff. Order No. 20 of the Standing Order was not adhered to by the Management. Three clear days notice was not given to the employee as envisaged in the Standing Orders.

(iii) The employee was not given sufficient opportunity, time and convenience to meet the charges levelled against him as envisaged by the Standing Orders and the Management has thereby violated the principles of natural justice in the conduct of the enquiry.

(iv) The corrections alleged to have been made in the requisition slips are done *bona fide* and under circumstances as explained by the employee.

(v) The order of dismissal was *mala fide*. The decision of the Management to dismiss the employee was premeditated and it is not the result of the enquiry conducted by the Management. The finding at the enquiry is perverse.

5. On the grounds stated above, the Union would pray that the order of dismissal passed against the employee be quashed and he be reinstated in service with full back wages.

6. In the counter statement filed by the Management, they raised the following contentions:

(1) In September 1961 the Production Manager of the Company noticed that according to the first copies of Issue requisitions, the issue of glue to the plant in the months of June, July and August, 1961 was far in excess of the normal intake of the commodity as warranted by the quantity of production of titanium dioxide in the said months. On the basis of a preliminary investigation conducted by the General Superintendent at the instance of the Production Manager, it was noticed that Sri Ramaswami Pillai, the Store Keeper was responsible for a series of acts of falsification in the first and second copies of Issue requisitions which are in triplicate, thus inflating the quantities of glue actually issued. It was further noticed that the first and second copies of the Issue requisitions had been intentionally falsified by alterations made in the relevant entries with a view to show higher quantities as issued than were actually issued under them. The employee was therefore given show cause notice on 23rd September, 1961 and as the explanation submitted by him was found unsatisfactory he was issued a charge sheet on 27th September, 1961. He was also informed that an enquiry will be conducted by the Managing Director on 30th September, 1961. An enquiry was duly conducted as notified, at which Ramaswami Pillai was personally present and he actively took part by cross examining the witnesses and by offering himself to be examined. He made no complaint that there was any want of notice or that sufficient time had not been given to him.

(2) The items of misconduct alleged against him have been duly proved at the enquiry and in view of the seriousness of the misconduct, he was dismissed by Order, dated 3rd October, 1961.

(3) The enquiry itself had been conducted in accordance with Standing Order No. 20. The employee was given three days notice of the enquiry as contemplated by the Standing Order. In any view, it is not open to him to contend that he had been prejudiced by any non-compliance with the Standing Order in so far as he has fully participated in the enquiry without protest and had not pleaded want of sufficient time. Neither the enquiry proceedings nor the order of dismissal suffers from any of the infirmities suggested by the Union.

(4) No relief either by way of quashing the order of dismissal or reinstatement of the dismissed employee could be granted.

(5) The order of reference is without jurisdiction in view of the refusal of the Central Government to refer the dispute by its order, dated 14th December, 1961.

7. The Union in its replication has controverted almost all the averments in the counter statement of the Management and has answered in detail the points raised by the Management. According to the Union there could not be any fraud in regard to the issue of glue or other raw materials from the stores as the issue of raw materials and the stock of raw materials in the stores are borne out by weekly statements in the prescribed form sent from the Stores to the Production Manager on the basis of which the consumption figures and issue figures for a month are arrived at for the compilation of monthly Production Report.

8. The enquiry, according to the Union, was conducted in violation of the clear provisions in the Standing Orders relating to disciplinary proceedings against employees, by which prejudice to the maximum extent possible has been caused to Sri Ramaswami Pillai. As for the jurisdictional point raised by the Management, the Union would answer by pointing out that though the Central Government did not at first consider this dispute fit for reference, it subsequently on the merits of the review petition submitted by the Union came to the conclusion that this dispute should be referred for adjudication, which it was competent to do under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

9. From the pleadings of parties the following questions fall for determination:

1. Whether the reference is in order and valid.
2. Whether the enquiry conducted against the employee has been proper and binding on him. Are the finding and the consequent punishment imposed on the employee liable to be set aside?
3. Whether the misconduct alleged against the employee has been proved before the Tribunal to justify the impugned dismissal, and
4. To what relief is the employee entitled.

10. *Point No. 1.*—It is true that the Central Government by Order, dated 14th December, 1961, at first refused to refer this dispute for adjudication by an Industrial Tribunal on the ground that it did not consider it fit for making a reference then. But there is nothing in the Industrial Disputes Act which prevents the State Government or Central Government from making a reference of an Industrial dispute, the factual existence of which could not be in dispute, on grounds of expediency even though it did not deem fit to refer the same at an earlier stage. In *Panipat Woollen and General Mills Co. Ltd., Vs. Industrial Tribunal, Punjab and Others* [1962 (1) LLJ. 555] the question arose whether a dispute which the Government had earlier refused to refer, could be referred for adjudication subsequently, and it was held by the Punjab High Court that the order of reference under Section 10(1) is an administrative act of the Government and that if there is an industrial dispute, the factual existence of which could not really be in dispute, a fresh determination by the Government of the question of expediency of making a reference does not amount to a review of a question judicially determined previously and therefore a prior order of the Government does not affect the jurisdiction of the Government to exercise the statutory power under Section 10(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Madras High Court had also in an earlier case [1956 (1) LLJ 498] laid down that the issue of a reference under Section 10(1)(c) of the Industrial Disputes Act is an administrative act performed by the Government and that if there was an industrial dispute, a determination afresh by the Government of the question of the expediency of referring such a dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(c) of the Act did not amount to a review of any question judicially determined previously and hence a prior order of the Government under Section 12(5) which refused to refer for adjudication a given dispute could not affect the jurisdiction of the Government to exercise the statutory power conferred upon it by Section 10(1)(c) of the Act on any subsequent occasion. Thus it can be seen that in view of the decisions quoted above the point raised by the management on the validity of the reference is not sustainable.

11. *Point No. 2.*—As the contentions of the parties on this point revolve round the power of an Industrial Tribunal to interfere with the decision of the Management following an enquiry by it, it is necessary to refer to the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in some of the decided cases on this subject, before I deal with the facts regarding the enquiry conducted by the Management. The Supreme Court has in *Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd., Vs. Their Workmen* [1958 (1) LLJ 260] held:

“undoubtedly, the management of a concern has power to direct its own internal administration and discipline: but the power is not unlimited and when a dispute arises, industrial tribunals have been given the power to see whether the termination of service of a workman is justified and to give appropriate relief.

In case of dismissal on misconduct, the tribunal does not, however, act as a court of appeal and substitute its own judgment for that of the management. It will interfere

- (i) When there is want of good faith,
- (ii) When there is victimisation or unfair labour practice,
- (iii) When the management has been guilty of a basic error or violation of a principle of natural justice, and
- (iv) When on the materials the finding is completely baseless or perverse"

12 The Supreme Court in *Mc Kenzie and Co. Vs. its workmen and others* [1959 (1) LLJ 285], while reiterating the above principles, observed that when there is an infraction of the accepted rules of natural justice or violation of the principles set out in the case cited above, the Management's position becomes untenable. Again in *Ritz Theatre Vs. its workmen* [1962 (ii) LLJ 498] the Supreme Court elucidated the above principles in these terms "It is well settled that if an employer serves the relevant charge or charges on his employee and holds a proper and fair enquiry, it would be open to him to act upon the report submitted to him by the enquiry officer and to dismiss the employee concerned. It has also been held that if it appears that the departmental enquiry held by the employer is not fair in the sense that proper charge had not been served on the employee or proper or full opportunity had not been given to the employee to meet the charge or the enquiry has been affected by other grave irregularities vitiating it, then the position would be that the tribunal would be entitled to deal with the merits of the dispute as to the dismissal of the employee for itself. The same result follows if no enquiry has been held at all. In other words, where the tribunal is satisfied that no enquiry has been held or the enquiry which has been held is not proper or fair or that the findings recorded by the enquiry officer are perverse, the whole issue is at large before the tribunal. This position is also well settled." The Supreme Court said further, "In regard to cases falling under this last category of cases, it is however open to the employer to adduce additional evidence and satisfy the tribunal that the dismissal of the employee concerned is justified. And in such a case, the tribunal would give opportunity to the employer to lead such evidence, would give an opportunity to the employee to meet that evidence, and deal with the dispute between the parties in the light of the whole of the evidence thus adduced before it. There can be little doubt even about this position."

13 Let us now turn to the facts of this case and examine whether there has been infraction of any of the principles enunciated above in order to justify this Tribunal in interfering with the findings and the decision arrived at by the Management. The main ground urged on behalf of the Union was that the management proceeded with the enquiry in violation of the provisions contained in the standing orders in regard to disciplinary proceedings against its employees, thereby denying the concerned employee all opportunities provided therein to meet the charges levelled against him. These violations, according to the Union, consist of

- (1) not giving the employee three clear days notice of the intention of the management to conduct the enquiry
- (2) not furnishing the employee with copy of the report of preliminary enquiry received by the management against the employee
- (3) not serving the employee with a list of the witnesses proposed to be examined at the enquiry, and
- (4) refusing him the assistance of another member of staff of his own choice at the enquiry,

as enjoined under standing Order 20 of the Standing Orders for staff

14 The Management would, on the other hand, contend that the enquiry was conducted in accordance with standing Order No. 20, that he was given three days notice of the enquiry as contemplated by the Standing Order, that the employee was served with Ext M1 memo which contains the result of the preliminary enquiry, that the persons examined at the enquiry were mentioned in Ext M4 charge sheet served on the employee, and that the employee was allowed to bring a co-worker of his choice to assist him at the enquiry, who after consultation with the concerned employee withdrew without rendering any assistance to him at the enquiry. The Management would further contend that in any view it is not open to the employee to raise the plea that he had been prejudiced by the non-compliance with the standing order in so far as he fully participated in the enquiry without protest and had not pleaded want of sufficient time. It is

also urged on behalf of the management that rules of procedure, whether embodied in the standing order or not, are only hand maids of justice and irregularities, if any, in this matter will justify interference if only the employee concerned has been materially prejudiced thereby.

15. Standing Order 20 of the Standing Orders for Staff (Ext. W1) provides that "before penalty is imposed, the staff member concerned shall be informed in writing of any alleged misconduct and given an opportunity of explaining the circumstances towards the misconduct alleged. If the management is not satisfied with the explanation given by the employee an enquiry shall be conducted by the management after giving three clear days notice to the said employee and he shall be furnished with a charge-sheet setting forth the alleged misconduct, the copy of the report received by the management against the said employee, the witnesses proposed to be examined by the management etc....." It provides further that "the staff member concerned shall be allowed to bring in another member of the staff of his own choice to assist him at the enquiry." There cannot be any doubt that the above procedure in regard to disciplinary action taken against staff members has been laid down in the standing order for its strict observance with a view to guard against and thus avoid any possible abuse of the powers vested in the management in this regard and to give all opportunities to the concerned employee to meet the charges levelled against him in as effective a manner as possible. Further the standing order embodies in substance, all the principles of natural justice to be followed in disciplinary actions.

16. Now, it can be seen from the evidence in this case that the management has violated almost all the above provisions in the Standing Orders and thereby denied to the employee all opportunities provided therein for meeting the charges levelled against him. Admittedly the enquiry was conducted without giving three clear days notice to the employee. The notice of the enquiry was given by Ext. M4 charge sheet, dated 27th September, 1961 and as seen from M4, the same was served on the employee at 4-45 P.M. on 27th September, 1961. It is stated in Ext. M4 that an enquiry will be conducted by the Managing Director at his Office at 9-30 A.M. on 30th September, 1961 and the enquiry was conducted as notified at 9-30 A.M. and closed by 1-30 P.M. on 30th September, 1961 itself. Thus the management did not give him three clear days notice as provided in the standing order. According to the employee he requested the Managing Director to adjourn the enquiry to another date as he was not given three clear days notice which was resented to by the enquiry officer and the enquiry was proceeded with in spite of his protest. He has deposed that he raised this objection after consulting the Union on receipt of Ext. M4 charge sheet and as advised by them, that on the management refusing to grant his request, he demanded that the same should be recorded in the proceedings and that he did not sign the enquiry proceedings as his request for postponement of the enquiry was not recorded in it. His version as to what actually took place at the commencement of the enquiry was not challenged in cross-examination. The Management has also not offered any explanation whatsoever for conducting the enquiry without giving him three clear days notice.

17. Coming to the second objection raised above, the case of the Management is that disciplinary action was started against the employee on receipt of a report after preliminary enquiry conducted by the Secretary of the concern into the discrepancies noted in the issue of glue from the stores and the consumption of glue at the plant and the corrections made in the requisition slips. The Managing Director has deposed that the disciplinary proceedings were started against Sri Ramaswami Pillai on the basis of the report received after preliminary enquiry conducted by the Secretary. Admittedly the copy of this report was not served on the employee at any time; nor has the same been produced in this case. The standing order specifically provides that the copy of the report received by the management shall be furnished to the employee proceeded against. The explanation offered by the Management is that the employee was served with Ext. M1 memo detailing the charges for which he would be called upon to answer and that since Ext. M1 was based on the report of the Secretary, service of Ext. M1 memo on the employee is as good as service of the report. Ext. M1, it must be noted, is show cause notice informing the employee of the charges to which he was called upon to offer his explanation. The show cause notice can never be a substitute for the report on the basis of which Ext. M1 notice was issued. Thus there has been a clear violation of the provision in the Standing order regarding furnishing of copy of the report received by the Management against the employee. So also the Management has not furnished him with the list of the witnesses proposed to be examined at the enquiry. The Managing Director as EW2 would state that the names of the witnesses were mentioned in the charge sheet. On perusal of the charge sheet it can be easily seen that this is

not correct. What the charge sheet contains is only the names of the requisition Supervisors, five in number against the number and date of the several requisition slips in which corrections are alleged to have been made and it is nowhere stated in the charge sheet that they were the witnesses proposed to be examined at the enquiry. It could not also be that the charge sheet furnished the names of the witnesses to be examined at the enquiry as the production manager whose name is not mentioned in the charge sheet, has been examined as the fourth witness in the enquiry. Thus there cannot be any doubt that the employee was not given any notice of the witnesses proposed to be examined at the enquiry and that they were flung on him as a surprise at the time of the enquiry. It must be noted that the charge levelled against the employee is 'falsification of stores records knowing the alterations to be false and with deliberate intention of defrauding the Company' and we cannot conceive of a more serious charge to be brought against the employee of a concern who is also the custodian of stores worth lakhs of rupees. The alleged falsification is in respect of as many as 13 requisition slips covering a period of over three months and these are said to have been brought to light on scrutiny of the requisition slips, the issue and consumption of raw materials etc. during the months of June, July and August, 1961. And yet the employee charged against was made to face the production manager and three supervisors all on a sudden without any previous notice and the whole enquiry was closed before noon the same day.

18. Regarding the alleged refusal of the assistance of a co-employee at the enquiry, the case of Sri Ramaswami Pillai is as follows. He requested the Managing Director that one Sri Kesava Iyer a co-employee should be permitted to assist him at the enquiry which was acceded to but that when Sri Kesava Iyer objected to the presence of the Production Manager at the time of the examination of the witnesses, the Managing Director resented and warned him that he should realise his position in the Company. When such a warning was issued to him, naturally he withdrew from the hall as a protest against the attitude of the enquiry officer. In Ext. M5 proceedings it is recorded thus "Before commencement of the proceedings the accused made a request that he requires the assistance of another employee of his choice, Sri Kesava Iyer, Stenographer, to assist him in the enquiry. This was allowed. Sri Kesava Iyer was not however willing to assist him." It is also recorded later in the proceedings itself that Sri Ramaswami Pillai said that "he did not want any one to represent him and the enquiry was commenced." The Managing Director has deposed that at the request of the concerned employee he was permitted to bring Sri Kesava Iyer from the Office, that he came along with Ramaswami Pillai into the room where the enquiry was conducted and that after discussing something between themselves, Kesava Iyer left the room saying that he did not want to assist him. He would also deny the version of the employee that Kesava Iyer left the place on the Managing Director refusing to accede to his request that the Production Manager should not be present during the enquiry. The parties are in agreement up to a certain point viz. the ushering in of Sri Kesava Iyer to the scene but they are at variance regarding the reason for his rather unceremonious exit and I do not want to express any opinion as to which of the two versions is correct for want of any corroborative evidence. But it has to be noted that Kesava Iyer would not have come to the enquiry room at all, if he was not willing to assist Sri Ramaswami Pillai and since the Managing Director has no case that he wanted Kesava Iyer or any other employee to assist Ramaswami Pillai it has naturally to be presumed that Kesava Iyer came there for the purpose of assisting his co-employee and not for expressing his unwillingness to assist him. It is also noteworthy that when the Production Manager (EW1) was asked about this, his answer was that he did not know the reason why Kesava Iyer did not take part in the enquiry. I do not think that I should make further comment on this point.

19. From the discussion above, it is clear that the Management has denied to the employee almost all the facilities provided under the Standing Order for meeting the charges levelled against him and that the enquiry was pushed through in gross violation of all the principles of natural justice embodied in the Standing Orders. It has also to be noted in this connection that the contention that the enquiry was conducted against the specific provisions in the standing orders was raised by the Union at the earliest opportunity, as early as 5th October 1961, (Vide copy of letter No. TPLU/Com.P-1861 dated 5th October, 1961, from the General Secretary, Titanium Products Labour Union to the Managing Director). In the letter quoted above the Union had informed the Management that Sri Ramaswami Pillai has complained to the Union that the enquiry conducted on the 30th was not in accordance with the procedure contemplated under the Standing Orders for Staff and that a fresh enquiry should be conducted after affording the employee all facilities prescribed under the Standing Orders to put up his defence. The enquiry in this case having been conducted in violation of

the principles of natural justice, any finding entered into or any decision arrived at on the basis of that enquiry could not be sustained and we have to proceed as if no enquiry at all has been conducted. It was held by the Supreme Court in the case cited earlier [1962 (II) LLJ 498] that where the tribunal is dealing with a dispute relating to the dismissal of an industrial employee, if it is satisfied that no enquiry has been held or the enquiry which has been held is not proper or fair or that the findings recorded by the enquiry officer are perverse, the whole issue is at large before the tribunal and that in such cases the tribunal would deal with the dispute between the parties in the light of the evidence adduced before it. This takes us to a consideration of the charges levelled against the employee and the evidence adduced by both parties on these charges which forms the subject-matter of point No. 3 above. Ext. M4 is the charge sheet containing the charges. I shall reproduce here the charges mentioned in Ext. M4.

"You are charged with having committed the following offences:

I. In the Raw Material Stores Requisitions (Particulars given below) the third copies retained in the Requisition Book show the quantity of glue supplied by you as 1 bag of 93 lbs., but it is noted that you have altered the figure "1" to "2" Bags of 186 lbs. in the first and second copies thereof by overwriting, thereby showing a false issue of 1 extra bag of 93 lbs. of Glue without actually issuing to the Requisitioning Section of the Plant.

No. & date of requisition	Entry in 3rd copy	Entry in 1st and 2nd copies	Requisitioning Supervisor
7176 3-6-1961	1 Bag—186 lbs.	1 Bag corrected to 2 bags—186 lbs.	Shri T. I. Cheriyan.
7730 15-6-1961	1 Bag—Co. 3 blank (i.e., Quantity supplied has not been filled up).	1 Bag corrected to 2 bags—In column 3 is shown 186 lbs.	Shri M. A. Jose
7735 19-6-1961	Same as above	Same as above	Shri T. S. Nair
7781 11-7-1961	1 Bag — Co. 3 shows 93 lbs. in Carbon.	"1" corrected to "2" Bags. 93 lbs. corrected to 186 Lbs. in both copies.	Do.
7798 13-7-1961	1 Bag—Co. 3 shows 93 lbs. written in carbon, but 1st and 2nd copies (2nd copy in carbon) contain the figure 186 lbs. without erasure or overwriting.	The figure "1" Bag has been corrected in pencil and carbon.	Do.
7331 31-7-1961	1 Bag in 3rd copy. No entry in Co. 3 for this item only.  Out of the total of 7 items in requisition.	"1" bag corrected to "2" Bag and the figure 186 lbs. interpolated in col. 3 ; same in the 2nd copy.	Do.

II. In the following requisitions, there are suspicious overwritings, the figure "1" against "Bag of Glue" has been altered to "2".

No. & date of requisition	Quantity originally entered	Quantity as corrected	Requisitioning Supervisor
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7715 7-6-1961	1 Bag.	2 Bags	Sri R. V. George
7737 20-6-1961	Do.	Do.	Sri T. S. Nair



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7750 . . .	1 Bag	2 Bags	Sri M.A. Augusty
1-7-1961			
7337 . . .	Do.	Do.	Sri T. S. Nair
3-8-1961			
7358 . . .	Do.	Do.	Sri R.V. George
12-8-1961			
7386 . . .	Do.	Do.	Sri T. S. Nair
23-8-1961			

III. In requisition No. 7339 dated 3rd August 1961 issued by Sri R. V. George, you have interpolated an entry relating to 1 bag of Glue without actually issuing the material.

You have thus falsely manipulated the Stores Records knowing the alterations to be false and with deliberate intention of defrauding the Company.

Your action amounts to misconduct under Clause 20(4) of the Standing Orders for Staff. You are directed to appear before the undersigned at his Office at 9-30 A.M. on the 30th of September 1961 for the enquiry. You will be permitted to bring witnesses and to examine them in your defence at the enquiry and given full opportunity for cross-examination."

20. Ext. M4 is dated 27th September 1961 but before this on 23rd September 1961 the Management had served on the employee Ext. M1 show cause notice mentioning the self same charges and calling upon him to explain why he should not be proceeded against for the misconduct alleged therein. To this notice the employee gave Ext. M3 explanation in which he has attempted to clarify his position so far as the corrections and alterations in the requisition slips are concerned. According to him the omission to enter the quantity supplied in the third copy in some of the requisition slips e.g. No. 7176 was only a clerical omission and the corrections and overwritings might have been done as per verbal instructions to enhance the supply of the item through the person reporting to take delivery by the requisition authority. He would also state that he had at every instance requested the authority to correct the copy and initial the same. He would further contend that the charge laid against him that he falsely manipulated the stores records with the intention of defrauding the company would on no account lie as the corrections were made with the best of intentions and bonafides according to instructions and on demand for enhanced quantity.

21. At the stage of the enquiry itself charge No. III viz., interpolating an entry in requisition No. 7339, relating to 1 bag of glue without actually issuing the material, was given up according to the management "by inadvertance". So also the item relating to requisition No. 7176 in charge No. I was not pressed at the enquiry. The Management was not also adduced any evidence before this tribunal regarding the 3rd charge and the item left out at the enquiry.

22. The Management has led the evidence of the Production Manager and the Managing Director and marked Exts. M1 to M25 with reference to the misconduct alleged against the employee and his consequent dismissal. The Union on its side has examined seven witnesses including the concerned employee. Of these three witnesses are the supervisors examined by the Management at the enquiry. The Union has also proved Exts. W1 to W26 on its side.

23. Now the misconduct alleged against Sri Ramaswami Pillai is that he has falsely manipulated the Stores records with the deliberate intention of defrauding the Company. This, according to the Management, is a misconduct coming under 20(4) of the Standing Orders. Standing Order 20(4) is in these terms:

"Theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the Company's business or property and/or wilful damage to or loss of Company's property or wilful neglect of safety precautions."

24. Thus the charge in question comes under the first part of the Standing Order quoted above. The gravamen of the charge according to the Management is fraud or dishonesty in connection with the Company's property. There are admittedly certain corrections in some of the requisition slips retained in the store for which the employee offers his own explanation. But the misconduct levelled against the employee is that he made the corrections with the deliberate intention of defrauding the Company. The term 'with intent to defraud' means and presupposes either an intention to deceive and by means of the deceit to obtain an advantage to the deceiver or an intention that injury should befall some other person or persons. So to sustain an action for fraud connected with false entries in records of books of accounts, it is necessary to show not merely false entries in the books of accounts or other records, but that such false entries were made with intent to defraud. Now the case of the Management, as already stated, is that the employee made corrections or overwritings in the requisition slips sent from the plant to make out that he issued more bags of glue from the store than what was indented for and actually issued by him and that this was done with the deliberate intention of defrauding the Company. There is absolutely no evidence, not even a faint suggestion that the employee stood to gain or any loss or injury was caused to the Company by making the entries or corrections detailed in the charge. There is also no evidence, much less a suggestion even as to how or in what manner the employee could perpetrate any fraud against the Company in respect of the materials stocked in the stores. As seen from the requisition slips several items of materials such as Sodium Sulphide, Caustic Soda, Ammonium Sulphate, Potassium Sulphate, Antimony Oxide, Ammonium Phosphate besides glue are issued from the stores almost every day from the stores. Some of these materials including glue were being supplied to the Company by local merchants. The materials are received at the Time Office, weighed and entered in registers kept for the purpose and then sent to the Stores. The Management has no case that Sri Ramaswami Pillai as Store Keeper has any necessity or occasion to come into contact with the suppliers. Glue is supplied in tons or hundredweights in the time office from where it is removed to the stores by the Stores department. It is there filled in bags of 93 lbs. each and stocked in the stores. The Management has also no case that it is possible for the Store Keeper or any body connected with the stores to remove glue or the other materials stocked there without the knowledge of the Management. All these would eliminate even the possibility of committing any fraud in respect of materials kept in the Stores by those who are in charge of it. Hence the charge of falsification of records for the purpose of defrauding the Company has no legs to stand on.

25. Let us now examine whether the case of falsification of stores records, apart from the question of defrauding the Company, has been made out in this case. According to the Management difference between issue and consumption of glue during the months of June, July and August 1961 was noted by the Production Manager at the time of the preparation of the consumption statement of the raw material for each month and on investigation by the Production Manager he found several suspicious overwritings in the quantities of glue noted in the requisitions, especially in the carbon copies of requisitions torn off from the requisition book by the stores, but not in the triplicate copy kept in the plant. This, according to the Management, led to further investigation by the General Superintendent, on the basis of whose report the charges were laid against the employee. The plea set up by the employee, as already stated, is that he has made the corrections as per instructions issued by the requisitioning authority either on the phone or through the person reporting to take delivery to enhance the supply and that he had actually issued the corrected quantity from the stores to the plant, and that in all cases where such corrections were made by him he had requested the requisitioning authority to make the necessary corrections in the third copy and initial the same. He would add that the overwriting become suspicious only when it is viewed like that but in the light of the practice and actual happenings, the overwritings were made with utmost honesty.

26. Before I proceed with the evidence adduced by the Management regarding the issue and consumption of glue during the period in question and the corrections referred to in the charge sheet, it is necessary to refer to the practice obtaining in the Company in the matter of issue of materials from the stores and the records maintained in the Company regarding the issue and consumption of raw materials as disclosed from the evidence in this case. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., is engaged in the production of Titanium Dioxide and the raw materials for its production such as glue antimony oxide, Sodium sulphide, ammonium sulphate, potassium sulphate etc. are kept in the stores and issued from the stores as per requisition made by the supervisors in the plant where the processing is carried

on. The requisitions are in book form with triplicate sheets. The quantity of each item required for processing in the plant will be noted down in the first column of the requisitions by the Supervisor concerned and sent to the Stores through messenger who takes delivery of the materials issued. The person in charge of the stores will note down the quantity of each item issued in the third column, tear off the first two copies of the requisitions and retain them in the stores. The third copy of the requisition which could not be removed from the book will be sent back to the plant along with the materials issued. The requisition memos retained in the Stores are forwarded the very next day by the Store Keeper to the Stores department with a covering letter (the book containing the carbon copies of the covering letters is marked Ext. M18) in which the number of requisitions will be noted. In the stores separate Bin cards are maintained relating to each material stored there. In these Bin cards the receipt of each material, its issue and the balance remaining in the stores will be noted down date-wise. Besides these, weekly statements of the stock position as on the first of every week will be sent from the Stores to the Production Manager and the Production Manager has deposed that he would peruse the weekly statements so sent to ascertain the stock position as on the first of every week. It is also in evidence of the Production Manager that there are log-sheets maintained in the plant to note down the consumption of each material in the plant issued from the stores, that the quantity of glue consumed each day in the plant could be ascertained from the log-sheets or the statement prepared by the clerk on the basis of the log sheets and that over and above these, there is a register regarding the consumption of glue each day. He has also stated that one bag of glue goes into the plant for the production of one batch of Titanium Dioxide. The Production Manager has to give to the accounts department and the Managing Director a consumption statement of the raw materials for each month on the basis of the records and statements sent from the stores and maintained in the plant. The cost accountant (WW2) of the accounts department has stated that a statement of plant consumption will usually be received in his department before the 10th of every month signed by the Production Manager and that from this statement the consumption of each raw material during the previous month could be understood.

27. Now, the whole charge against the employee is based on the alleged discrepancies found in the issue and consumption of glue during the months of June, July and August 1961 and the corrections noticed in some of the requisitions relating to glue during this period. The case of the employee is that the quantity as per the correction in each requisition was supplied by him, that the corrections were made on the basis of instructions for issue of more glue conveyed through messenger or on the phone and that this was the practice prevailing from the very beginning of the functioning of the factory. In the nature of the plea set up by the employee the Management has to prove that only the quantity originally indented for and not the quantity as corrected was supplied to bring home the charge to the employee. The evidence of the Management on this aspect mainly consists of the oral evidence of the Production Manager and Ext. M23 statement. The Production Manager has deposed that the actual balance of glue in the plant at the end of June was only one bag, whereas from the total issues from the stores as per the requisitions (corrected) there should have been a balance of 4½ bags after consumption. He has filed a statement, Ext. M23 showing the alleged consumption of glue at the plant during the months of June, July, August and September, 1961 with issues from stores during these months, according to which there should have been a balance of 0.579 tons of glue (corresponding to 13½ bags) at the plant at the end of August whereas the actual surplus quantity at the plant was nil. The Production Manager has produced this statement for the first time just a few minutes before his examination long after both sides had produced the documents which they relied to prove their respective cases and he has admitted that it was prepared solely for the purpose of this case. He does not even state from which record or records he has prepared this statement, or how he struck the opening balance at the beginning of each month and the actual stock at plant at the end of each month. In cross examination he would state that 0.0477 ton was the actual balance at the plant on 1st June 1961 and that after that for July and August the figures mentioned as opening balances in Ext. M23 are only calculated balances. As for the actual stock at plant at the end of June shown as 1 bag in Ext. M23 he would say that he got this from the report of the Supervisor then in charge. That report is not produced; also there is no record to show that the opening balance as on 1st June 1961 was 0.0477 as stated in Ext. M23. I have referred earlier to the records in the possession of the management to show the consumption of each raw material in the plant on each day. The log-sheets, the statement prepared on the basis of the log-sheets and the register regarding

the consumption of the glue maintained at the plant, all admitted by the Production Manager, could easily have been produced by the Management, if as a matter of fact there was any difference between issue and consumption of glue during this period, as alleged by the Management. So also the management could easily produce the requisitions for the months of June, July and August pertaining to glue and satisfy this Tribunal about the position as regards the actual issue and consumption of glue during this period. The Management having kept away the best evidence easily available with it regarding the issue and consumption of glue in the months of June, July and August, no value could be attached to Ext. M23 self serving statement filed at the far end of the enquiry. The evidence of WW1 being based solely on Ext. M23 statement also could not be accepted as throwing any light on the issue and consumption of glue during the period in question.

28. Reliance was placed on the evidence of the Supervisors at the plant who were examined on the side of the Union and from whom statements were taken at the enquiry and marked as exhibits in this case, to show that the glue as corrected in the requisitions was not actually received at the plant. These Supervisors while stating that they had received only the materials originally indented for, would admit that they check the materials when received from the stores and satisfy themselves that the quantity entered in the third copy as having been supplied, is correct. It is an admitted fact that the third copy of the requisition will be sent back to the requisitioning authority along with the materials. Exts. M8 (b), M9 (b), M12 (b), M19 (b) are some of the triplicate copies sent back to the plant along with the materials. The quantity shown as supplied from the stores in these third copies is the double of what was originally indented for. Thus there is no meaning in the assertion made by these witnesses that they have received only the quantity indented before correction, if we are to go by their own evidence that they invariably check up the quantity supplied with the 3rd copy. Two of the Supervisors (WW3 and WW4) examined in this case have stated in their statements Exts. M5(a) and M5(b) before the enquiry officer that on some days they would be requisitioning two bags of glue for consumption in the plant and that if there are overwritings in the requisition so made that would be attested by them. The raw materials in Requisition No. 7818 was admittedly requisitioned by WW4 and when he was asked at the enquiry by Ramaswami Pillai, why did he not attest the corrections relating to antimony oxide and sodium sulphate, his answer was that he had attested the correction in the third copy but he could not attest the corrections in the first two copies as his hands were full of plup and soiled and that he had sent word through the carrier that he would attest the first two copies on return of the books. The third copy of Requisition No. 7818 has been marked as Ext. M21. A perusal of Ext. M21 would show that the explanation offered is too flimsy to be accepted. Further the attestation is made in ink and a perusal of it will show that it was made with a clean hand. The requisition being made in triplicate copies, with carbon in between the sheets, the attestation has to be made in the first copy with carbon pencil and not in the third copy as we find in Ext. M21. The first two copies which have been marked as Ext. M24, however, do not bear any attestation in the corrections of quantities requisitioned. WW3 and WW4 were probationers at the time they were examined at the enquiry and in the case of WW3 he was admittedly found wanting in the discharge of his duties as Supervisor during the probationary period of 6 months and he, at the time of his examination, was under a further extended period of probation. Even otherwise, the issue and consumption of raw materials being borne out by documentary evidence in the possession of the management it is too much to expect the court to rely on the oral evidence of witnesses who admittedly are interested in the management.

29. Thus the management has failed to prove that there is any difference between the issue and consumption of glue covered by the requisitions mentioned in Ext. M4 charge-sheet.

30. Of course there are certain corrections and overwritings in some of the requisitions under reference and the corrections remain unattested by any body. In some of the third copies marked among the disputed items, there are no entries regarding materials supplied or the entries made are not found legible. It must be noted that the first two copies of requisitions are sent from the stores to the stores department with a forwarding letter as seen in Ext. M18 the very next day of the issue and the third copy sent to the plant along with the material. The first two copies are sent through the Stores Engineer who is in overall charge of the store and the materials stocked there and it must necessarily be from the entries in the third copy that the consumption figures of all materials consumed every day are to be entered in the register maintained in the plant for the purpose. And

yet none of the authorities in the various sections or departments through whose hands these corrections and overwritings have had occasion to pass, has taken it into his head to call for any explanation from the Store Keeper for the corrections or overwritings found therein or to insist that the corrections to be accepted must at least be initialled. It is in evidence and not challenged that after the enquiry relating to this charge was instituted the management had issued a circular that the corrections in the requisition slips should be attested by the persons who make the corrections. That shows that corrections and overwritings in requisitions without attestation was a common feature in the Company. The Union has called for the production of requisitions issued in April, May and August 1961 i.e. during the periods prior to and immediately after the period of the charge under reference and they have been marked as Ext. W24 series. Among these there is hardly one requisition in which the quantity required in the first column relating to one or other of the materials requisitioned has not been corrected or overwritten and further we find no attestation by any body in any of these requisitions. Thus from the evidence, it is apparent, that so far as issue of requisitions from the plant and supply of materials from the Stores were concerned, they were going on in the most informal manner possible and this, it must be noted, fits in squarely with the explanation offered by the employee that the practice prevailing in the stores in the matter of issue of raw materials was to supply not only materials noted in the first column but to send up additional quantities on instructions issued through messengers or on the phone and for the store keeper to make the necessary corrections according to additional material supplied in the first two copies, leaving the third copy to be corrected by the requisitioning authority at the plant. From the evidence and circumstances pointed out above it can be seen that there is considerable force in the statement made in the explanation (M3) filed by Sri Ramaswami Pillai, immediately after Ext. M1 show cause notice was served on him, that "the overwritings are done as per instructions from the 'authority' of the requisitions and on the definite understanding that the third copy shall be corrected and initialled by the authority and that the overwritings become "suspicious" when it is unfortunately viewed like that, but in the light of the practice and actual happenings the overwritings were made with utmost honesty." Thus it is evident that the corrections in some of the requisitions and the omissions in some of the third copies of the requisitions can only be accounted for by the loose manner in which business was allowed to be transacted in the stores, so to say, with the full knowledge and concurrence of the authorities concerned and it will be going off the track, in view of the evidence and circumstance pointed out above, to draw the inference that the alleged corrections were false or manipulated knowing them to be false.

31. I may also in this connection point out that the whole action against the employee can be seen to be lacking in bonafides from the evidence of the Production Manager himself, who has been chosen to be the spokesman of the management. As EW1 he would say that he noticed a discrepancy with regard to glue when he completed the consumption statement for June 1961 and that on further investigation he detected the discrepancies in the issue and consumption of glue and the corrections made in the requisitions. He does not specify the discrepancy that he noticed when he was preparing the consumption statement, and when he was asked in cross examination whether he could state the date approximately when he prepared the consumption statement for June 1961, his answer was he could not say off hand. To further vital questions touching upon the preliminary investigations he conducted, his answers were as evasive as anything. He could not say off hand when the statements for July and August were prepared; nor was he sure whether the statements for June, July and August were submitted simultaneously or separately to the management. He would also state that he might have reported to the General Manager about the discrepancies on 15th September 1961, but that too he could not be definite. The report to the Managing Director, according to him, was oral and not written. This is the evidence of the person who is said to have investigated into a matter relating to the alleged commission of a very serious offence, such as the falsification of stores records with the deliberate intention of defrauding the Company. The evidence which he has furnished as above, too can be seen to be inconsistent with his own admission earlier in his cross examination that his suspicion about the falsification of accounts was aroused from the beginning of June 1961. If this statement of the Production Manager that he suspected falsification of accounts as early as the beginning of June 1961 is true, it is not explained how he kept mum over the said falsification which, according to the management, was going on all the three months from June to August and only found it convenient for him to report to the Managing Director and that too, orally on the 15th September 1961, three and a half months after the perpetration of the alleged crime. I find it difficult to reconcile myself as to how the Production

Manager who is primarily responsible to the management to submit monthly statements regarding consumption of raw materials and production of Titanium Dioxide, could remain quiet without taking adequate measures, at least to check and put a stop to the process of falsification of accounts that was going on, if as a matter of fact the corrections in the requisitions were, to his knowledge and belief, false. Again, it is hard to believe the case of the management that the charges were framed against the employee on the basis of further investigation and report obtained thereof, as alleged by them, in view of the highly conflicting and contradictory evidence on this aspect of the matter. The Management in its counter statement would state that a preliminary investigation was conducted by the General Superintendent at the instance of the Production Manager. The Production Manager as EWI contradicts this by deposing that it was the Secretary of the Company that conducted the preliminary enquiry through the General Superintendent but that he could not say what type of preliminary enquiry was conducted as he was not personally present. The Managing Director, on the other hand, is positive that it was the Secretary who conducted the enquiry and submitted the report. Whoever be the person who made the investigation, there is nothing before me on record to evidence the fact of the said preliminary investigation. It is noteworthy that the report which, according to the management, formed the basis of the charge, was not served on the employee concerned as enjoined under the Standing Orders; nor has it been produced before this Tribunal, to prove that a serious attempt at least was made by the management to get at the truth. All these facts and circumstances will drive any one to the irresistible conclusion that the action taken against Sri Ramaswami Pillai was an after thought and is absolutely lacking in bonafides.

32. Thus viewed from any perspective there is absolutely no evidence to connect the employee with the misconduct alleged against him and I would even state that the evidence in this case points the other way in substantiation of the plea set up by him. It must therefore be held that the management was not justified in dismissing the employee from service. The employee has to his credit 12 years of unblemished service under the management and the Production Manager himself has stated that before June 1961 he had no occasion to suspect him in regard to the execution of the work entrusted to him as Store Keeper. It is also in evidence that during the months of June, July and August 1961, Sri Ramaswami Pillai by Ext. W22 inter office memo was allotted the additional work of storing and keeping in safe custody the expansion stores materials that the for the purpose of verifying the materials and taking charge of them he was asked to devote his afternoon hours from 1:00 to 5:00 for this work. He has thereby proved by conduct to be one of the trusted employees of the concern. Hence I think the proper relief to be granted to this employee would be to direct the management to put him back in service and since the dismissal has been wrongful he should be paid his back wages in full from the date of dismissal till he is reinstated in service. In the circumstances of this case there will be no direction as to costs. Award passed as above.

(Sd.) K. PURUSHOTHAMAN NAIR,

Trivandrum,

Industrial Tribunal.

Dated the 2nd March, 1963.

#### APPENDIX

##### *List of Exhibits marked on behalf of the Management*

- Ext. M 1 Show cause notice dated 23-9-1961 issued to Sri Ramaswami Pillai.
- Ext. M 2 All inter office memo dated 26-9-1961 issued to Sri Ramaswami Pillai.
- Ext. M 3 A letter dated 26-9-1961 from Sri Ramaswami Pillai to the Secretary, Travancore Titanium Products, Ltd.
- Ext. M 4 Charge Sheet dated 27-9-1961 issued to Ramaswami Pillai.
- Ext. M 5 Copy of the enquiry proceedings dated 30-9-1961.
- Ext. M 5 (a) Statement (copy) of Sri Sukumaran Nair at the enquiry.  
(b) The copy of the statement given by Sri R. V. George, at the enquiry.
- Ext. M 6 A copy of letter from Sri A. L. Uanda, Under Secretary to Government of India, to the Managing Director and to the Union.
- Ext. M 7 A Blank form relating to the Stock position of Travancore Titanium Product. Ltd.

- Ext. M 8** Requisition Slip No. 7176  
     8 (a) Do. duplicate.  
     8 (b) Do. triplicate.
- Ext. M 9** Requisition Slip No. 7715  
     Do. duplicate.  
     do. triplicate.
- Ext. M10** Requisition Slip No. 7730  
     10 (a) do. duplicate.  
     10 (b) do. triplicate.
- Ext. M11** Requisition Slip No. 7735  
     11 (a) do. duplicate.  
     11 (b) do. triplicate.
- Ext. M12** Requisition Slip No. 7737  
     12 (a) do. duplicate.  
     12 (b) do. triplicate.
- Ext. M13** Requisition Slip No. 7781.  
     13 (a) do. duplicate.
- Ext. M14** Requisition No. 7798  
     14 (a) do. duplicate.  
     14 (b) do. triplicate.
- Ext. M15** Requisition Slip No. 7331  
     15 (a) do. duplicate.  
     15 (b) do. triplicate.
- Ext. M16** Requisition Slip No. 7337  
     16 (a) do. duplicate.  
     16 (b) Do. triplicate.
- Ext. M17** Requisition Slip No. 7339  
     17 (a) do. duplicate.  
     17 (b) do. triplicate.
- Ext. M18** Raw material requisition memo dated 12-5-1961 (Book)
- Ext. M19** Requisition Slip No. 7358  
     19 (a) do. duplicate  
     19 (b) do. triplicate.
- Ext. M20** Requisition Slip No. 7386  
     20 (a) do. duplicate.  
     20 (b) do. triplicate.
- Ext. M21** Requisition Triplicate No. 7818
- Ext. M22** Inter office memo dated 22-1-1962 from P.T. Cheriyan to the Production manager (Copy).
- Ext. M22 (a)** A report from Sri Ramachandra Warrior to the Managing Director dated 23-1-1962.
- Ext. M23** Statement of consumption of glue at the plant during the months of June, July, August and September, 1961, with issues from stores during these months.
- Ext. M24** Bin Card for August, 1961.
- Ext. M25** Requisition Slip No. 7806.

*List of Exhibits marked on behalf of the workmen*

- Ext. W 1** Standing Orders of Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.,
- Ext. W 2** A copy of inter office memo dated 5-9-1961 from the General Superintendent to Sri N. Ramaswami Pillai.
- Ext. W 3** Reply to Ext. W2 memo dated 16-9-1961 (copy).
- Ext. W 4** [A copy of inter office memo dated 26-9-1961 from the Secretary to Ramaswami Pillai.
- Ext. W 5** A copy of letter dated 23-9-1961 to Ramaswami Pillai containing offences.
- Ext. W 6** A copy of explanation submitted by Sri Ramaswami Pillai dated 26-9-1961 to the Management.
- Ext. W 7** A copy of the charge sheet issued to Ramaswami Pillai dated 27-9-1961.
- Ext. W 8** An office order regarding the suspension of Ramaswami Pillai.
- Ext. W 9** A copy of the proceedings of the Managing Director dated 3-10-1961 dismissing Ramaswami Pillai from service.

- Ext. W 10 A copy of the minutes of the discussion between the management and the Union dated 13-10-1961.
- Ext. W 11 A copy of the order by the Central Government Labour Court, Delhi dated 17-2-1962.
- Ext. W 12 A copy of a letter dated 4-10-1961 from Ramaswami Pillai to the Managing Director.
- Ext. W 13 A copy of a letter dated 7-10-1961 forwarding the proceedings of the enquiry to Ramaswami Pillai.
- Ext. W 14 A copy of a letter from Ramaswami Pillai to the Managing Director dated 10-10-61.
- Ext. W 15 A copy of the letter from the Secretary T.T. P. to Sri Ramaswami Pillai dated 12-10-61.
- Ext. W 16 A copy of a letter dated 10-2-1962 from Ramaswami Pillai to the management regarding the annexures.
- Ext. W 17 A copy of letters dated 13-2-1962 from the General Superintendent to Ramaswami Pillai.
- Ext. W 18 A copy of the statement given by Ramaswami Pillai at the enquiry dated 30-9-1961.
- Ext. W 19 A copy of order from the Chief Engineer to Stores Engineer dated 21-6-1961 regarding the appointments of Sri Y. Y. Devasia.
- Ext. W 20 A copy of a letter from the General Secretary to the Managing Director dated 13-1-1962.
- Ext. W 21 Extract of office order dated 16-12-1960 from the Managing Director.
- Ext. W 22 A copy of inter office memo dated 13-6-1961 from the Secretary to the Store-keeper.
- Ext. W 23 Requisition No. 7510
- Ext. W 24 Requisition Slip No. 6581 original & duplicate.
- |     |      |
|-----|------|
| Do. | 7107 |
| Do. | 7129 |
| Do. | 7130 |
| Do. | 7133 |
| Do. | 7136 |
| Do. | 7141 |
| Do. | 7509 |
| Do. | 7534 |
| Do. | 7818 |

Ext. W 25 Bin cards for 1961, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.

Ext. W 26 An adjustment slip of Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., dated 29-9-1961.

*Witnesses examined on the managements side:*

EW 1 Sri S. Ramachandra Varier.

EW 2 Sri A. S. Menon.

*Witnesses examined on the workmen side :*

WW 1 N. Ramaswami Pillai

WW 2 S. Krishnan

WW 3 T. Sukumaran Nair

WW 4 R. V. George

WW 5 N. Anantharaman

WW 6 T. I. Cheriyan

WW 7 Issac Mathews.

Trivandrum,

Dated 2-3-1963.

(Sd.) Illegible,  
Presiding Officer,  
Industrial Tribunal.

[No. 23/54/61-LRIL]

New Delhi, the 18th March 1963

S.O. 851.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Khas Bhurangiya Colliery, P.O. Nudkhurkee (Dhanbad) and their workmen.



BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
DHANBAD.

In the matter of a Reference under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).

## PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Khas Bhurangya Colliery, Post Office  
Nudkhurkee (Dhanbad)

AND

Their Workmen.

## PRESENT.

Shri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A., B.L., Presiding Officer.

## APPEARANCES:

For the Employers—Sri Dharam Chanda Arya.

For the workmen—Sri Jagir Singh, Secretary, Hindustan Khan Mazoor Sangh.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 11th February 1963

## AWARD

This is a reference made by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, by its Order No 2/132/60-LRII, dated the 21st March, 1961, under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to this Tribunal for adjudication of the following industrial dispute:—

"Whether the discharge from service of 36 workmen listed below is justified, and if not, to what relief are they entitled?"

- (1) Sri Sukho Mahato, Fitter Mazdoor.
- (2) Sri Baith Nath Gosain, Attendance Clerk.
- (3) Sri Samuridin Mia
- (4) Sri Shambhu Mahato, Mining Sirdar
- (5) Sri Kurban Mia, Mining Sirdar
- (6) Sri Juman Mia, Mining Sirdar
- (7) Sri Bishnu Mahato, Night Guard.
- (8) Sri Kamaludin Mia, Prop Mazdoor.
- (9) Sri Asiruddin Mia, Prop Mistry.
- (10) Sri Sikandar Mia, Prop Mistry
- (11) Sri Sahabali Mia, Prop Mazdoor.
- (12) Sri Suresh Dubey, Prop Mazdoor.
- (13) Sri Paron Mahato, Prop Mazdoor.
- (14) Sri Nizam Mia, Prop Mazdoor
- (15) Sri Khairat Mia, Prop Mazdoor
- (16) Sri Khedu Mahato, Prop Mazdoor.
- (17) Sri Alijan Mia Bailing Mazdoor.
- (18) Sri Banu Goswami
- (19) Sri Chutulal Singh
- (20) Sri Katilal Singh
- (21) Sri Lalu Singh
- (22) Sri Babumani Singh
- (23) Sri Galu Singh
- (24) Sri Gangu Rai
- (25) Sri Cherkur Rai
- (26) Sri Khedan Goswami
- (27) Sri Kishan Goswami
- (28) Sri Gobardhan Goswami
- (29) Sri Bhusan Goswami
- (30) Sri Ramu Mahato.
- (31) Sri Chutu Mahato
- (32) Sri Lakhan Mahato
- (33) Sri Nogu Goswami
- (34) Sri Fidu Mahato
- (35) Sri Satan Rai.
- (36) Sri Bidyadhar Pandey.

2. The Hindusthan Khan Mazdoor Sangh, through its General Secretary, Sri S. V. Achariar filed a written statement, on behalf of these thirty-six concerned workmen, on 20th May 1961. The management also, through its Partner, Shri Dharam Chandra Arya, filed a written statement on 23rd May 1962.

3. On 25th May 1962, which was the date fixed, a joint petition signed by Shri Dharam Chandra Arya, on behalf of the management and Sri S. V. Achariar, on behalf of these thirty-six concerned workmen, was filed before this Tribunal stating that both the parties to the present dispute had agreed to refer the matter to the arbitration of Sri C. D. Thakkar, Chief Personnel Officer of Messrs. Kalyanji Mavji and Company and to abide by his award, and, therefore, both the parties prayed for an adjournment in order to enable Shri Thakkar to give his award.

4. Today, the said award dated 11th December 1962 signed by Shri Dharam Chand Arya, Proprietor, Khas Bhurangiya Colliery, Mohoda; Sri S. V. Achariar, General Secretary, Hindusthan Khan Mazdoor Sangh, Murulidih Colliery, Mohoda; and, Sri C. D. Thakkar, Arbitrator has been filed and along with it a joint petition by both the parties has also been filed to the effect that this award of the Arbitrator may be incorporated in the award of this Tribunal, by answering the reference in terms of the Arbitrator's award.

5. Before this Tribunal today, the management is represented by Sri Dharam Chand Arya and the workers are represented by Sri Jagir Singh, Secretary, Hindusthan Khan Mazdoor Sangh. On behalf of eighteen of the workmen concerned, out of thirty-six concerned workmen, a petition has been filed signed by the eighteen workmen concerned and also by Shri Jagir Singh, Secretary of the Union, asking this Tribunal to give its own award and not to act on the award filed by the Arbitrator although appointed on the joint application of both the parties, because the award is not justified and the terms of the award are contrary to the interest of the workmen concerned.

6. I have heard Sri Jagir Singh and after hearing him and perusing the ward filed by the Arbitrator, I am not satisfied that the grievance of these eighteen workmen concerned, out of the thirty-six concerned workmen, is at all justified. It may be noted that Sri Acharya, who represented these thirty-six workmen concerned throughout the proceeding from the very beginning and who has signed the arbitration award, has not appeared today himself on the ground that he was indisposed. Sri Jagir Singh has been put forward as representing these eighteen workmen on behalf of the Union to object to the acceptance of the award. In the objection petition filed today by these eighteen workmen no specific objection has been taken as to how and where, and why the award is not favourable to the workmen concerned. Their objection is mentioned in para 2 of their petition which is to the following effect:—

“that the petitioners strongly feel that the terms and conditions enunciated by Sri C. D. Thacker are unjustified and contrary to the interest of the workmen.”

This objection is entirely vague, and, therefore, on such a vague objection it is impossible to say that the award is not a proper one, even though made by an Arbitrator chosen voluntarily by both the parties themselves and both the parties agreed to abide by his decision and till before today no grievance was made by any of these concerned workmen that the said Arbitrator was not fair to them.

7. In these circumstances, I do not find any sufficient ground has been made out for rejecting the award. I, therefore, accept the award of the Arbitrator, and dispose of the reference in terms of the said award, which is marked Annexure 'A' and made a part of this award of the Tribunal.

8. This is my award which I make and submit to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

DHANBAD;

The 11th February, 1963.

Sd./- RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,

Presiding Officer,  
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,  
Dhanbad.

## ANNEXURE "A"

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.

APPLICATION No. 14 of 1961.

## BETWEEN

Employers in relation to the Khas Bhurungiya colliery P.O. Mohuda,  
(and not Nudkhurkee), Dhanbad.

## Versus

Their workmen.

By an order of the Honourable Tribunal on 25th May 1962 on the prayer of both the parties jointly, I have been appointed to arbitrate in the above case and to submit my findings and the award.

The Union had on the same day handed over their papers to me but the Owners submitted their papers on the 7th July 1962.

After going through the respective contentions of the parties concerned, as per their statements filed before the Honourable Tribunal, I obtained explanations from the owner and verified the Company's statements from the relevant Pay Sheets, Attendance Registers, as also the papers connected with the procedure of punishment.

The reference is in the following terms:

"Whether the discharge from service of 36 workmen listed below is justified and if not to what relief are they entitled?"

- (1) Sri Sukho Mahato, Fitter Mazdoor.
- (2) Shri Baith Nath Gosain, Attendance Clerk.
- (3) Sri Samuridin Mia.
- (4) Sri Shambhu Mahato, Mining Sirdar.
- (5) Sri Kurban Mia, Mining Sirdar.
- (6) Sri Juman Mia, Mining Sirdar.
- (7) Sri Bishnu Mahato, Night Guard.
- (8) Sri Kamaludin Mia, Prop Mazdoor.
- (9) Sri Asiruddin Mia, Prop Mistry.
- (10) Sri Sikandar Mia, Prop Mistry.
- (11) Sri Sahabali Mia, Prop Mazdoor.
- (12) Sri Suresh Dubey, Prop Mazdoor.
- (13) Sri Paran Mahato, Prop. Mazdoor.
- (14) Sri Nizam Mia, Prop Mazdoor.
- (15) Sri Khairat Mia, Prop Mazdoor.
- (16) Sri Khedu Mahato, Prop Mazdoor.
- (17) Sri Alijan Mia, Bailing Mazdoor.
- (18) Sri Banu Goswami.
- (19) Sri Chutula Singh.
- (20) Sri Katilal Singh.
- (21) Sri La'u Singh.
- (22) Sri Babumani Singh.
- (23) Sri Galu Singh.
- (24) Sri Gangu Rai.
- (25) Sri Charku Rai.
- (26) Sri Khedan Goswami.
- (27) Sri Kishan Goswami.
- (28) Sri Gobardhan Goswami.
- (29) Sri Bhusan Goswami.
- (30) Sri Ramu Mahato.
- (31) Sri Chutu Mahato.
- (32) Sri Lakhan Mahato.
- (33) Sri Nogu Goswami.
- (34) Sri Fidu Mahato.
- (35) Sri Satan Rai.
- (36) Sri Bidyadhar Pandey

It is not denied by the Owners that they had to stop raising operations of the Colliery for a few weeks on and from the 13th November 1958 on account of a subsidence in the Mine (Para 4 of the employers' written statement).

It has been found from the records of the Company that No. 20. Sri Katilal Singh 22-Shri Babumani Singh 28-Sri Gobardhan Goswami 33-Shri Nogu Goswami and 36-Shri Bidyadhar Pandey, were never in employment with the company. The Union could not substantiate by any record that the contrary was true.

As for the statement of the Employers that No.3-Sri Samuridin Mia, 14-Sri Nizam Mia, 15-Sri Khairat Mia, 17-Sri Alijan Mia, 19-Shri Chutulal Singh 21-Shri Lalu Singh, 27-Shri Kishan Goswami, and 34-Shri Fidu Mahato are still working"; it was corroborated by the Pay sheets of the company, and in view of such testimony, the mere allegation of the Union should fail.

As for the contention of the workmen that "No. 23-Shri Galu Singh, 24-Shri Gangu Rai, 26-Shri Khedan Goswami, 29-Sri Bhusan Goswami and 36-Sri Satan Rai, were the workmen concerned in the dispute", I have searched through the records of the Company and have found that none of them was working at the Colliery on the day the subsidence occurred, and at least No. 24-Shri Gangu Rai had expired some time in the year 1960. In absence of proof of the workers' statement, there is very little by way of relief that could be granted to the said four workmen.

As for the allegation of the Union about wrongful termination of service—the workers referred to in the Reference Numbering "9-Sri Asiruddin Mia, 10-Sri Sikandar Mia, 11-Sri Sahabali Mia, 12-Sri Suresh Dubey, 13-Sri Paran Mahato—18-Sri Banu Goswami, 25-Sri Charku Rai, 30-Sri Ramu Mahato, 31-Sri Chutu Mahato, and 32-Sri Lakhnan Mahato" have been found to have actually reported for work on different dates after the Agreement dated 8th January 1959 but have subsequently left employment. The technicalities of termination have been challenged by the Union but in absence of any written record of the protest against the alleged termination—the question of relief by way of the present Reference seems to be an attempt at a late date.

As far as I am concerned, I regret to entertain the relief.

As for Shri Khedu Mahato, Prop Mazdoor No. 16 of the Reference my finding is that he has worked till 16th November 1958 and then voluntarily left the employment.

As for Shri Shambhu Mahato, Shri Kurban Mia, and Shri Tuman Mia, the Mining Sirdars, Numbering 4, 5 and 6 of the Reference, the Union in its written statement in Paras 13 to 22 has tried to make out a case of wrongful dismissal by the Management on various grounds, but on actual perusal of the papers concerning the punishment, none is substantiated and in absence of such proof, relief is not justified.

Regarding Shri Sukho Mahato, the Fitter Mazdoor, Numbering 1 of the Reference, from actual records, I have concluded that the worker concerned was absenting with effect from 18th May 1958, and in spite of the Management's invitation to join work as per their letter of 8th June 1958, his absence is only explained by his intention to keep away. The Union's prayer for relief by way of reference after a long period of 2 years does not in any way substantiate the allegations of wrongful termination no relief is justified.

As for Shri Bishnu Mahato, a Night Guard No. 7 of the Reference, it is patent on the records that he was on transfer to the Owners' West Bansjora Colliery and his not joining there for any apparent reason cannot subsequently in default of the Owners' action against him, entitle him to relief.

Regarding Shri Mamaludin Mia, Prop Mazdoor, No. 8 of the Reference, simply because the Owner had not taken any action against the absenting workman will not entitle the workman in absence of any protest for a long period of 2 years to any relief.

Regarding Shri Balith Nath Gosain, Attendance Clerk, No. 2 of the Reference, the workman does not seem to have cared for his job as is evident from his failure to reply to the charge sheet dated 4th October 1958 of the Management. If there is any lapse on the part of the Management to follow the procedure laid down in the Standing Orders as also Industrial Dispute Act, the workmen as well are to be blamed for the lapse on their part to follow up by way of protest against the infringement of their Rights under the above Provisions.

I have refrained from entering into the disputed regions of strict technicalities of the Labour Laws, but have tried to see the entire Reference from the point of view of an experienced Administrator and Impartial Judge of the affairs and have come to the conclusion that there is not much in the allegations of the Union that there was victimisation or violation of the Principles of Natural Justice. None of the workers referred to in the Reference could lay his claim rightfully but diving through the past history of some of the disputes concerning some of the workmen namely:—

- (1) Shri Baith Nath Gosain, No. 2 of the Reference, it is a matter on the record that the Management had forwarded a cheque of Rs. 238/82 nP which till today does not seem to have been encashed.
- (2) One Shri Sukho Mahato, Fitter Mazdoor No. 1 of the Reference was at the intervention of Labour Inspector (Central) awarded Rs. 56/- which was not accepted by the workman concerned.

I cannot refrain from mentioning here the very cordial spirit and co-operation manifested both by the Labour and the Management, without which the work would have been almost impossible.

Signed this the 11th day of December, One thousand nine hundred sixty-two.

Sd./- CHATRAHUJ D. THACKER,  
Arbitrator, 11-12-1962.

Sd./- DEARAM CHAND, Proprietor,  
Khas Bhurangla Colliery Mohoda.

Sd./- S. V. ACHARIAR,  
General Secretary,  
Hindusthan Khan Mazdoor Sangh,  
Murulldih Colliery Mohoda.

Both the parties have signed in my presence on the above date at my office.

Sd./- CHATRAHUJ D. THACKER,  
Arbitrator, 11-12-1962.  
[No. 2/132/60-LRII.]

**S.O. 852.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes a Labour Court with headquarters at Patna, and appoints Shri Ali Hassan, as the Presiding Officer of that Court.

[No. 8/142/62-LRII.]

## ORDERS

*New Delhi, the 12th March 1963*

**S.O. 853.**—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an Industrial dispute exists or is apprehended between the employers in relation to the Kamptee Colliery and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE

(1) Whether the management of the Kamptee Colliery was justified in denying underground allowance to the underground workers for festival holidays since the 25th March, 1959?

(2) If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 12/2/63-LRIL]

**S.O. 854.**—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Damodar Valley Corporation Bermo Colliery and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE

Whether the workers of the Damodar Valley Corporation Bermo Colliery employed under Shri N. P. Singh, Coal Raising Contractor should be paid wages for the strike period from the 29th September, 1962 to the 28th October, 1962 by the Damodar Valley Corporation? If so, at what rate? If not, to what other relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 1/30/62-LRIL]

*New Delhi, the 16th March 1963*

**S.O. 855.**—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Gupta Lime Works, Katni (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen employed in Barari Lime Stone Quarry in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE

Whether the management of Barari Lime Stone Quarry of Messrs Gupta Lime Works, Katni were justified in asking Sarvashri Pardeshi, Lime Stone Checker and Prahlad Bhagat Tripathi, quarry Munshi, to work as truck Conductor and Store Keeper respectively? If not, what relief are the workmen entitled to.

[No. 22/40/62-LRIL]

**S.O. 856.**—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Parbella Colliery of Messrs Bengal Coal Company Limited and their workmen represented by the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Parbella Colliery Branch (hereinafter referred to as the Union);

And whereas the said employers and the Union have, under sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), referred the dispute to arbitration by an arbitration agreement and a copy of that agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government and was received by the Central Government on the 13th March, 1963;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement.

FORM C

(See Rule 6)

Agreement

(Under section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act)

NAME OF THE PARTIES.

Representing Employers:

Parbella Colliery of M/s Bengal Coal Co., Ltd., represented by Mr. W. J. Jameson, Labour Adviser.

Representing the workmen:

Colliery Mazdoor Sangh (I.N.T.U.C.), Parbella Colliery Branch represented by  
1. Mr. L. P. Tripathy,  
2. Mr. R. K. Ojha.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer to following industrial dispute to the arbitration of Mr. R. H. Wright of M/s Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd. 8, Clive Row, Calcutta and Mr. Kanti Mehta of Indian National Mine Workers' Federation, 9, Elgin Road, Calcutta.

Specific matters in dispute:

The Arbitrators should give decision regarding following dispute: "Industrial dispute in Parbella Colliery over disqualification of the workers to earn bonus, wages, leave, sick wage, return trainfare and continuation of services for the purposes of qualifying leave for 1963 etc. due to a strike at the colliery from 20th July 1962 to 26th August 1962".

Details of the parties to the dispute including names and addresses:

(1) The management of Parbella Colliery, P.O. Disergarh, Dt. Burdwan of M/s Bengal Coal Co., Ltd., Managing Agents M/s Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd., Registered Office at 8, Clive Row Calcutta.

(2) The Parbella Colliery Branch of the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh (I.N.T.U.C.).

Name of the Union:

Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Parbella Colliery Branch.

Total No. of workmen employed in the undertaking affected.	..	2348
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Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute	...	1800 Approx.
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We further agree that the decision of the Arbitrators shall be binding on us.

Witnesses:

Signature of the Parties.

1. Sd/-

1. Sd/- JAMES JAMESON,  
(Representing employers)

1. Sd/- L. P. TRIPATHY,

2. Sd/-

2. Sd/- R. K. OJHA,  
(Representing workers)

[No. 8/46/63-LRII.]

*New Delhi, the 18th March 1963*

**S.O. 857.**—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Jaipur Udyog Limited (Phalodi Quarries), Sawaimadhampur, Rajasthan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri Mohd. Abdul Razzaque, B.Sc., LL.B., (Retired Judge of Madhya Pradesh High Court) as the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at New Moti Bungalow, 46, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore City and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

## SCHEDULE

Whether Shri N. D. Rahi, working as Steno-typist in the Phalodi Quarries of Messrs. Jaipur Udyog Limited, Sawaimadhampur, is entitled to the former grade of Steno-typist of Rs. 120—5—200 in the Cement factory, Sawaimadhampur of the aforesaid Concern from the date he has been performing the duties of a Steno-typist? If not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 22/1/63-LRII.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 13th March 1963*

**S.O. 858.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts the factory situate in the area in the State of Gujarat mentioned in the Schedule appended to this notification, from the payment of employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter V-A of the said Act till the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of that Act in that area.

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of area	Name of factory
1	2	3	4
I	Broach	Ankleshwar	Workshop of Oil and Natural Gass Commission.

[No. F.6(40)/62-HI.]

**S.O. 859.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts the factories situate in the areas in the State of Bihar mentioned in Schedule appended to this notification, from payment of employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter V-A of the said Act till the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of that Act in these areas.

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the area	Name of the factory
1	2	3	4
I	Champaran	Bariorpur Bettia Narkatiaganj	Rama Engineering Works. Shri Kanta Saw Mills. New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Ltd., Distillery.



1	2	3	4
2	Dhanbad	Jamadoba . Patherdih	Damodar Headworks Pumping and Filtration Plant 1. Sindri Iron Foundry 2. Kedar Industries.
3	Hazaribagh	Chandrapura Dugda .	Mechanical Workshop, Channal Power Station, D.V.C. Dugda Coal Washery.
4	Monghyr	Barauni	1. Hind Engineering Co. 2. Patel Engineering Co. Ltd, Maintenance and Repair Workshop. 3. Mohan Singh Sambhuah & Co.
5	Muzaffarpur	Bairagania	Shri Mahabir Rice, Oil & Dal Mills.
6	Palamau	Redma P.O. Daltongang.	Bharat Glass Works.
7	Patna	Biharsarif	Bihar State Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Wood Working Centre.
8	Ranchi	Hordog Mechlaskjeganj	Prasad Stone Works Harish Tara Refractories.
9	Santhal Parganas.	Madhupur Pakur . .	Bihar Industrial Corporation 1. Black Stone Products Ltd, 2. Granite Quarries (P) Ltd ,
10	Singhbhum	Narsanda P.O. Chaibasa Mosabani	Thakur Pd. Sao Asbestos Factory 132 K. V. Grid sub-station, D.V.C

[No. F. 6(80)/63-HI]

**S.O. 860.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts the factories situate in the areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh mentioned in the schedule appended to this notification, from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter V-A of the said Act till the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of that Act in these areas.

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No	Name of District	Name of the area	Name of the factory
1	2	3	4
1	Adilabad	Bellampally	M/s. Syed Abdul Hameed Saw Mill, Collieries Area),
2	Anantapur	Dharmavaram Hindupur	M/s. Srikanthya Parameswari Oil and Rice Mills. M/s Andhra Starch Manufacturing Co.
3	Chittoor	Tirupathi	M/s R. G. Balakrishna Mudaliar Aluminium Factory.
4	Cuddapah	Chilankur (Yerraguntla) Jakkalacheruvu Proddutur	M/s. V. Konda Reddy & C. Venkata Reddy & Co. M/s. Ranga Oil Mills. 1 M/s B. P. Venkatasubbaiah Chetty Pakraiah Chetty Groundnut Oil Mills. 2. M/s. Ravi Oil Mills.

1	2	3	4
5	Guntur	Narasaraopet Sattenapalli Tadopalli	M/s. Venkateswara Swamy Groundnut Oil Mill. M/s. Iodukendala, Venkateswara Flour and Oil Mill. 1. M/s. Mysore Insecticide Co. 2. M/s. East Coast Food Products Ltd.
6	Hyderabad	Navandgi (Tandur Tk).  Moulali Tandur	1. M/s. Pingle Stone Marketing Co. 2. M/s. M. Manik Rao & Bros. 3 M/s. Tandur Stone Polishing Co.  M/s. Hyderabad Roller & Flour Mills Co. Ltd. M/s. H. B. Partani Oil Mills P. O. Tandur.
7	Karimnagar	Huzurabad Zammikunta Metpalli	M/s. Bharat Rice & Oil Mills. M/s. P. Rama Rao Rice & Oil Mills. M/s. Hyderabad Khadi Samithi and Khadi Karyalaya.
8	Khammameth	Khammameth	1. M/s. Aruna Manure Works (Regd.) 2. M/s. Y. N. Press, Trunk Road.
9	Krishna	Gunadala  Jaggayapeta Narasannapalem (Gannavaram Tk)	1. M/s. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. Ltd. 2. Govt. Electric Department. M/s. Sri Venkateswara Band Co. M/s. Sri Sitharama Rice Mill.
10	Kurnool	Giddalur	M/s. Laxmi Jahardhana Shelling Factory.
11	Medak	Medak	M/s. Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.
12	Mahbubnagar	Jadcherla Mahbubnagar	M/s. Nirmal Cottage Match Works. M/s. Jagdish Oil Mill.
13	Nalgonda	Suryapet  Vijayapuri (North)	M/s. Sri Rama Krishna Rice and Groundnut Oil Mills. M/s. Central Workshops, Nagarjunasagar Dam.
14	Nellore	Sullurpet	M/s. Super Fertilizers & Co.
15	Nizamabad	Nizamabad  Nizamsagar	1. M/s. Swastic Industries Gurba-abadi Road. 2. M/s. Electricity Deptt. (Central Diesel Station). M/s. Hydro Electric Power House, Head Sluice.
16	Srikakulam	Amadalvalasa  Kotabommali	M/s. Sri Maha Laxmi Rice and Groundnut Oil Mills. M/s. Tankala Rayanna Rice and Oil Mills.
17	West Godavari Godavari	Bkimavaram Cherukuvada Kovvuru Nidadavelu Tadepallogudem Ungutur	M/s. R.T.D. Bus Depot. M/s. Sri Venkateswara Rice and Oil Mills. M/s. R. T. D. Bus Depot. M/s. R.T.D. Bus Depot. M/s. R. T. D. Bus Depot. M/s. Shri Dhanalaxmi Rice & Oil Mills.

**S.O. 861.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O.2665, dated the 2nd November, 1961, namely:—

In the said notification, for schedule III, the following schedule shall be substituted namely:—

### SCHEDULE III

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of District	Name of the area	Name of the factory
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Adilabad	Omkarmal Ram Bilas Ginning & Oil Mill.
			Bellampally	Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.
			Kaddam	G.N.C. Project Workshop, P.O. Peddur, Kaddam.
			Nirmal	Ramachandra Mirzamull Oil Mill, Nirmal.
2	Do.	Anantapur	Anantapur	1. Sri Durgaprasad Oil Mills 2. M. Ramayya Chetty & Subbaiah Chetty Rice & Oil Mill. 3. The Electric Power House. 4. Sri Lalita Prasad Rice & Oil Mills.
			Gooty	1. Sri Laxmi Decorticating and Oil Mill Factory, Gooty R.S. 2. Sri Venkataramanaswamy Oil Mills, Gooty Railway Station.
			Hindupur	1. Brahamappa Tavanappanavar Oil Mills. 2. K.R. Krishniah & Srinivas Rice & Groundnut Oil Mills. 3. Rayalaseema Passenger & Good Transport Ltd.
			Kalluru	1. Sri Venkateswar Industries Trading Co., Contractors of Kasamsetty Radhakrishna Setty Oil Mills, Kalluru. 2. Sri Venkateswara Industries & Trading Co. Sri Radhakrishna Vegetable Oil Products, Kalluru. 3. Sri Laxminarayana Thread & Oil Mills. 4. Vemula Puttiah & Sessaiah Oil Mill Kalluru R.S.
			Oolapuram	The Abdul Salam's Oolapuram Bone Crushing Factory.
			Potakunta	Bhunusthali Sisal Fibre Industry & Plantation.

1	2	3	4	5
	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Rayadrug	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Jayanti Ramachandrappa Setty Mills Ltd.</li> <li>2. Srinivasa Silk Twisting Factory.</li> <li>3. Sri Venkateswaraswamy Twisting Factory, Varalaxmi Road, Rayadrug.</li> <li>4. Sri Neelakanteswara Swamy Silk Twisting Factory.</li> <li>5. Abhayakumar Silk Twisting Industries.</li> </ol>
			Rayalacheruvu Tadpatri	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mineral Mining (P) Ltd.,</li> <li>1. Vijaya Oil Mills.</li> <li>2. The Hindustan Mineral Products Co.</li> <li>3. Sri Laxmi Narasimha Oil Co.</li> <li>4. Sri Laxmi Ginning and Decorticating Factory.</li> </ol>
			Anantapur Yadki	Laxmi Visweswara Oil Mills.
3	Do.	Chittoor	Janakarpalli	B.V. Reddy & Sons Rice Mills.
			Madanapalli	Madanapalli Thermal Station.
			Pakala	N. Narasimha Reddy and Co. Groundnut Oil Mills, Pakala.
			Pulicherla Puttoor	B.V. Reddy & Sons. Srinivasa Engineering Industries.
			Tirupathi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanam Press.</li> <li>2. Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanam Motor Transport Garage Workshop.</li> </ol>
4	Do.	Cuddapah	Gangaipalli	Sri Laxmi Saraswathi Rice & Oil Mills, Gangaipalli.
			Kamalapuram	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sri Saibaba Oil Mills.</li> <li>2. Sri Sai Satyanarayana Oil Mills Kamalapuram.</li> </ol>
			Kondapuram	Aditya Mineral Traders, Kondapuram R.S.
			Masapet	Sri Saraswathi Laxminarayana Factory, Masapet.
			Pandilapalli	Sri Rama Oil Mills.
			Proddutur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Seetharama Oil and Ginning Factory.</li> <li>2. Juntur China Veeriah Chetty Factory.</li> <li>3. Somichetty Subbiah Chetty &amp; Co., Decortication and Oil Factory.</li> <li>4. E. Chinna Venkatasubbaiah Ramaiah Oil Company, Proddutur.</li> </ol>
			Cempalli	R. Malla Reddy Decorticating & Oil Factory.
			Yerraguntla	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. M. Nagaiah Chetti &amp; T. Suraiah Chetti &amp; Co. Mills, Yerraguntla.</li> <li>2. V. Chenna Reddi &amp; B.B., Munaiah Chetty &amp; Co., Oil Mill Yerraguntla.</li> <li>3. N. Veeriah &amp; M. Veeriah Oil Factory.</li> <li>4. K.S. Chenchu Reddy, Y.C. Chenna Reddy &amp; Co.</li> </ol>

1	2	3	4	5
5	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Bommuru	Bommuru Hydro Electric Sub-station, Bummuru.
			Chitrada	Sri Rama Cottage Industries, Chitrada.
			Dwarapudi	1. Victory Tile Works. 2. Sri Laxmi Tile Works, Dwarapudi. 3. Sri Vijaygopal Tile Works, Dwarapudi. 4. Indo-National Tile Works. 5. Sri Nageswara Tile Works, Dwarapudi.
			Gollaprolu	Shri Ramachandra Ginning & Oil Mill Gollaprolu.
			Jaggampeta	Sri Gopal Tile Works, Jagga-mpet.
			Kadlam	The India Fruits Ltd., Kadlam.
			Pandalpaka	1. Sri Suryanarayana Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pandalapaka. 2. Sri Ramachandra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pandalapaka.
			Peddapuram	1. Sri Rama Silk Factory, Peddapuram. 2. B. China Kamraju & Co., Prop. Dhanalaxmi Silk Factory, Peddapuram. 3. Sri Subrahmanya Silk Factory, Peddapuram. 4. Sri Adilaxmi Silk Factory, Peddapuram. 5. Sri Krishna Silk Factory, Peddapuram.
			Ragampeta	1. Sri V.V. Satyanarayana Tiles Co. Ragampeta. 2. Laxminarayana Tile Factory, Ragampeta.
	E. Godavari	Samalkota		1. Sri Anjaneya Tiles Co., Samalkota. 2. The Deccan Tile Works, Samalkota. 3. The Southern India Manure and Tanning Works, No. 2 (Bone Mill), Samalkota. 4. E.T.I.C. Bone and Manure Works. 5. Sri Jayalaxmi Tile Co. Samalkota. 6. Jaibharat Tile Works. 7. Universal Tile Works.
		South Annavaram		Swatantra Tile Works.
		Tapeswaram		Sri Subramanyeswara Rice & Oil Mill, Tapeswaram.
		Talluru		Rajeswari Tile Works.
		Tuni		Jaihind Tile Works.
		Vetlapalem		1. Sri Jayalaxmi Silk Factory, Vetlapalam. 2. Shri Laxmi Sago Manufacturing Co. Vetlapalam. 3. B. Maruthi Silk Manufacturing Co. Vetlapalam.

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Addanki	Radhakrishna	Groundnut & Oil Mills.
		Amaravathi	Sri Venugopal	Groundnut Oil Mill, Amaravathi.
		Bapatla	Tractor Workshop.	
		Chilakaluripet	Sri Krishna Oil Mills.	
		Chirala	The Bharat Manure Development Co. Chirala.	
		Duggirala	1. Dhanalaxmi Rice and Turmeric Mill.	
			2. Sri Laxmi Turmeric & Rice Mill, Duggirala.	
			3. Joshi Khineswar Dhullabji & Co. Duggirala.	
			4. Sri Laxmi Satyanarayana Turmeric Factory.	
			5. Shri Mahalaxmi Turmeric & Rice Mill.	
			6. Vijyalaxmi Turmeric & Rice Mill.	
		Krosur	Sri Satyanarayana Ginning and Oil Mill, Krosur.	
		Macherla	The K.C.P. Ltd., (Ramakrishna Cements), Macherla.	
		Narasaraopet	1. Laxmi Ginning & Oil Mills.	
			2. P. Showraiah & Bros.	
			3. Sri Sankaranarayana Ginning and Oil Factory.	
			4. V.V. Chalapathi Rao & Sons Ginning & Oil Factory.	
			5. M. Venkateswarlu Ginning Oil Factory, Narasaraopet.	
			6. V.V. Ratnam & Sons, Eng. & Oil Factory.	
			7. Sri Satyanarayana Swamy Ginning & Oil Mill.	
			8. Sastry Oil Mills.	
		Piduguralla	1. Sri Shankara Ginning & Oil Mill.	
			2. Chenna Kesava Groundnut & Oil Mill.	
		Rentachintala	Varalaxmi Industries.	
		Santamagalur	Nagarjuna Manure Works.	
		Santaravur	Sri Satyanarayana Rice and Oil Mill.	
		Sattenapalli	1. Sri Gowri Gangadhara Villas Ginning and Groundnut Oil Mills, Sattenapalli.	
			2. No. 1. Ginning and Groundnut factory, Sattenapalli.	
		Siripuram	Bherubagas Surajkaran Oil Mills.	
		Tadepalli	1. The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factory.	
			2. Andhra Provincial Potteries Ltd.	

1	2	3	4	5
	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Tenali	1. Joti Press, Tenali. 2. The Orient Power, Press & Publishing Co., Tenali. 3. Sambasiva Saw Mill, Morrispet, Tenali. 4. Prasad Pen Works, Gandhi Chowk, Tenali. 5. National Printing Press, Morrispet, Tenali.
			Uppuguntur	A.P. Krishna Murthy & Co. Uppu Guntur.
7	Do.	Hyderabad	Navandgi	M. Somasankar Oil Mill & Stone Polishing Factory.
8	Do.	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	1. Sri Gopal Rice & Oil Mill. 2. Tulsiram Lahoti Decor- ticating & Rice Mill. 3. Sri Venkateswara Oil Mill. 4. B.B. Zarda & Co. 5. Pingle Pratap Reddy and Oil Mills, Parkal. 6. Sugamchand Challani & Co. 7. Afzal Rice & Oil Mill. 8. Kondur Buchirajalingam Oil Mill, Zammikunta. 9. Hyderabad Oil Industries. 10. Warangal Industries. 11. Saraswathi Oil Mill.
			Kartla	
			Kothapalli	
			Parkal	
			Peddapalli	
			Zammikunta	
9	Do.	Khammam	Khammam	1. Bhikaji Daddabhay & Co. 2. Sridhar Ranga Rao Rice & Oil Mill. 3. Sri Satyanarayana Swamy Oil Mill. 4. Anjaneyaswami Rice and Oil Mill. 5. Sri Venkatesh & Co., Radha Krishna Rice and Oil Mill. 6. Gunti Malleswaram Rice & Oil Mill, Khamma- rameth.
			Kothagudem	1. Ramachandra Rice Mill, 2. Kalisingh Saw Mills, Ko- thagudem. 3. K. Radha Krishna Murthy Saw Mills.
			Madira	Pingle Industries, Madira.
10	Do.	Krishna	Angalur	Sri Jayalaxmi Rice and Oil Mill.
			Bapulapadu	Sri Sithamahalam Ground- nut Oil Co. Bapulapadu.
			Enikepadu	Sri Swarna Industrial engineering Co.
			Gampalagudem	Sri Dhanalaxmi Vilas Rice, Groundnut Mill Co.
			Gosala	Sri Prasanna Anjaneya Rice Turmeric Bone Mill Co., Gosala.

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Gowaravaram	.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Ginning & Groundnut Oil Mill Contractors Co., Gowaravaram
		Gudivada	.	1. Mahalaxmi Rice & Oil Mill. 2. Bayyasubbarao & Co., Oil Factory, Gudivada. 3. N. Satyanarayan Rao Jagathapu Rao Dharmarajulu & Co., Gudivada.
		Jaggayyapeta	.	1. Sri Sitharamanjaneya Groundnut Factory No. 2. 2. Venkataramana Rice Mill. 3. Sitharaghavanjaneya Rice Groundnut Oil Ginning Factory, Jaggayyapeta. 4. Sitharamanjaneya Rice Ginning Groundnut Oil Mill, Contractors Co., Jaggayyapeta.
		Kondapalli	.	1. Sri Govardhana Rice & Oil Mill. 2. Sri Laxmi Satyanarayana Rice & Oil Mill.
		Mudenepalli	.	Sri Satyanarayana Rice and Groundnut Oil Mill.
		Mylayayam	.	Sri Sitharamanjaneya Rice & Groundnut Oil Mill Contractors, Mylayayam.
		Nandigama	.	1. Radhakrishna Rice Ginning & Groundnut Factory. 2. Kanyakaparameswari Ginning and Groundnut Factory Rice & Oil Mill.
		Nuzvid	.	Ellore Groundnut Cake & Oil Mill.
		Penuganchiprolu	.	Ramakrishnan Rice, Ginning & Groundnut Factory.
		Penugolanu	.	Sri Gopalakrishna Rice & Oil Mill.
		Perikidu	.	Sri Satyanarayana Rice & Groundnut Oil Mill Contractor Co., Perikidu.
		Poyakani	.	Vasantha Soap Works, Ltd.
		Ramavarappadu	.	1. The Indian Hume Pipe Co. 2. Kowtha Steel Products, Ramavarappadu.
		Tiruvuru	.	Sri Vijayalaxmi Vilas Rice, Groundnut & Oil Mill, Contractors Co., Tiruvuru.
		Vuyyur	.	1. K.C.P. Ltd., Confectionary. 2. Krishna Industrial Corporation Ltd., Co. 2 Gas Factory. 3. K.C.P. Distillery.



1	2	3	4	5
17	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Allagadda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sri Laxmi Narasimha Ginning &amp; Shelling &amp; Oil Mills.</li> <li>2. Sri Rama Ginning Shelling &amp; Oil Mills.</li> <li>3. Sri Kanyakaparameswari Ginning &amp; Oil Mills, Allagadda.</li> </ol>
			Bethamcherla	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The South India Mining Co. Bethamcherla.</li> <li>2. Sri Satyanarayana Oil Mills.</li> <li>3. South India Mining Co.</li> <li>4. Betha Oil Mills.</li> </ol>
			Chagalmarri	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vasavi Shelling &amp; Oil Factory.</li> <li>2. Shri Kanyakaparameswari Oil Mill.</li> </ol>
			Cumbam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sri Ramalingeswara Ginning Shelling &amp; Oil Mills.</li> <li>2. Raju Bros., Rice &amp; Oil Mill, Park Street, Cumbam.</li> </ol>
			Dronachalam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sri Venkataramana Swamy Ginning Shelling &amp; Oil Mill.</li> <li>2. Sri Venkateswara Oil Mills.</li> <li>3. Sri Krishna Oil Mills.</li> <li>4. Sri Laxmi Venkateswara Swamy Oil Mills Co., Dronachalam.</li> <li>5. Sri Venkateswara Swamy Oil Mill Ginning Shelling Factory.</li> <li>6. Sri Pathala Nageswaraswamy Shelling &amp; Oil Mills, Dronachalam.</li> </ol>
			Kosgi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elluru Seshayya Shetty, K. Nagappa &amp; Co.</li> </ol>
			Nandikotkur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Medam Seshanna Chetty Co., Ginning, Groundnut &amp; Oil Mill, Nandikotkur.</li> <li>2. Sri Venkateswara Sri Devi Ginning Shelling &amp; Oil Mills.</li> <li>3. Sri Laxminarayana Ginning Shelling &amp; Oil Mills.</li> </ol>
			Nandyala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sri Krishna Oil Mills.</li> <li>2. Sri Visweswara Ginning Shelling &amp; Oil Mill.</li> <li>3. Sri Ramalingeswara Ginning Shelling &amp; Oil Mills.</li> <li>4. Sri Sudhakar Oil Mill.</li> <li>5. Sri Vivekananda Shelling &amp; Oil Mills.</li> <li>6. Batchu Ballah Shelling &amp; Oil Mills.</li> </ol>
			Panyam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Panyam Cement &amp; Mineral Industries, Panyam.</li> </ol>
			Pathikonda	Vijayalaxmi Oil Mills.
			Ulinda Konda	Sri Mallikharjuna Ginning Shelling & Oil Mills.

1	2	3	4	5
	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Veldurthi	1. Sri Venkateswaraswamy Ginning Shelling & Oil Mills, Veldurthi. 2. Ramakrishna Ginning & Oil Mill. 3. Sri Sitharamanjaneya Ginning factory & Oil Mills, Veldurthi.
12	Do.	Mahbubnagar	Gadwal/Jadcherla	L. Kesav Reddy & Bics. Oil Mill, Parashvediswar Swamy Oil Mill.
13	Do.	Medak	Lingampalli Sadasivpet	Hydrated National Industries. Hanumanbux Sri Harikishen Rice & Oil Mill, Sadasivpet.
14	Do.	Nalgonda	Bhongir	1. Narsinji Rice & Oil Mill 2. Sri Ram Bhagwandas Oil Mill, Bhongir.
			Chilakurthi	Nagarjunasagar Left Bank Canal Workshop.
			Miryalguda	Sri Venkateswara Rice & Oil Mill.
			Suryapet	1. Siri Ramalingeswara Swamy Oil Mill. 2. Sri Venugopalaswamy Oil Mill. 3. Venkateswaraswamy Rice & Oil Mill. 4. Kanyakaparameswari Rice, Groundnut & Oil Mill.
15	Do.	Nellore	Gudur	1. Government Ceramic Factory. 2. The Government Block Glass Works. 3. The Micanite & Mica Products Ltd., Gudur.
			Kodavur	The Andhra Bone Meal & Fertilizers & Glue Manufacturers.
			Kovvur	Nellore Thermal Station.
			Rayavaram	P. C. Venkata Subbiah Machine Slate Factory.
16	Do.	Nizamabad	Bodhan	1. Power Alcohol, Factory Shakarnagar. 2. Hyderabad Chemical & Fertilizers Ltd.
			Kamareddy	Sri Venkateswara Rice & Oil Mill.
			Moosra	B. Sayareddy & Co. Moosra.
			Nizamabad	1. Shiv Narayan Ladhu Ram Rice & Oil Mill. 2. Sri Krishna Rice & Oil Mill, Nizamabad. 3. Shah Govardhanlal Gokuldas Rice & Oil Mill. 4. Indian Hume Pipe Co. 5. Shah Prantil Shantilal Dal Mills. 6. D.B. Laxminarayan Murli-Dhar Oil Mill, Nizamabad. 7. M. Bansilal & Co., Rice and Turmeric Polishing Co.
16	Do.	Do.	Tekrall Yadepalli	Government Alcohol Factory. F. J. Italia & Co., Bikaji Dadabhai Rice & Oil Mill.

1	2	3	4	5
17	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Amadalavalasa	1. Jamal Mills. 2. Sri Venkata Laxminarayana Rice Mill, Amadalavalasa. 3. Sri Suryanarayana Rice Groundnut & Oil Mill.
			Donkinavalasa	1. Satyanarayana Maheswari, Lessee of Radhakrishna Rice & Groundnut Oil Mill.
			Bobbili	1. Bobbili Oil Mills.
			Chilakapalem	1. Mahalaxmi Vilas Rice & Groundnut Oil Mill.
			Chipurapalli	1. Asraf Rice & Groundnut Oil Mill, Chipurapalli. 2. Chipurupalli Rice & Groundnut Oil Mill.
			Donikiniavalasa	1. Mangaram Agarwala, Lessee of Sri Sitharama Groundnut & Oil Mill, Donikiniavalasa. 2. Gowrisankara Groundnut & Oil Mill.
			Kotalommali	1. Sri Ramohana Rice & Groundnut Oil Mill. 2. Sri Krishna Bhagvan Rice & Groundnut & Oil Mill. 3. Sri Kanyakaparameswari Rice & Groundnut & Oil Mill.
			Kottapeta	1. Sri Someswara United Traders Lessee of Sri Krishna Rice, Groundnut & Oil Mill, Kottapeta.
			Naupada	1. Satyanarayana Salt Crushing & Rice Hulling Mill, Naupada. 2. R. Prasad and P.K. Raja Salt Crushing Mill, Naupada
			Parvathipuram	1. Sri Lakshminarayana Rice and Groundnut & Oil Mill. 2. Victory Rice & Groundnut Oil Mill.
			Pondur	1. Sri Jayalakshmi Flour, Groundnut & Oil Mill, Pondur. 2. Satyanarayana Rice & Groundnut Mill, Pondur. 3. Sri Krish, Pondur. 4. Jamal Mills, Pondur. 5. Mahabir Oil Mills, Pondur.
			Pondur	6. Trinatha Oil Mill. 7. Bhaskara Rice and Oil Mills, Pondur. 8. Sri Mahabir Oil M Pondur.
			Salur	1. Laxmi Flour & Groundnut Exporter Oil Mill, Salur. 2. Kanyakaparameswari Rice & Groundnut Oil Mill, Salur.
			Sigadam	1. Osman & Co., Lessees of Shri Gurappa Oil Mills, Sigadam

1	2	3	4	5
18	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Achuthapuram	Sri Shivsankara Groundnut & Oil Mill, Achuthapuram.
		Anakapalli	.	1. Vasavi Rice & Oil Mills, Anakapalli. 2. Kanyakaparameswari Rice & Oil Mill, Anakapalli. 3. V.P.V. Ramaraya & Sons Oil Mill, Anakapalli. 4. Sarvakamadamba Rice & Groundnut Oil Mill, Anakapalli. 5. Sri Durga Rice & Oil Mill, Anakapalli. 6. Venkatasatyanarayana Rice & Oil Mill, Anakapalli. 7. The Anakapalli Match Co., Anakapalli.
		Anandapuram	.	1. Rythu & Co. Lessees of Sri Kanyakaparameswari & Co., Decorticating Mill, Anandapuram. 2. Sitharamanjeneya Rice & Groundnut Oil Mill, Anandapuram.
		Bhimlipatnam	.	Bhimlipatnam Kalingapatnam Jute Bailing Co. Ltd., Bhimlipatnam.
		Gopalapuram	.	East India Manure & Bone Mills.
		Komatipalli	.	Produce Commercial Syndicate Lessees of Sri Sitharam Groundnut & Oil Mill, Komatipalli.
		Kothavalasa	.	1. Sri Laxminarasimha Rice & Oil Mill, Lankavanipalem. 2. Varabalaxmi Narasimha Rice groundnut and Flour Mill No. 2, Kothavalasa. 3. Mahalaxmi Narasimha Automatic Rice Groundnut Expeller Oil Mill, Kothavalasa. 4. Andhra Tile & Clay Works. 5. Rajendra Tile Works.
		Kummariapalem	.	1. Sri Venkateswara Groundnut Oil Mill, Kummariapalem.
		Lankavaripalem	.	Sri Laxminarasimha Rice & Oil Mill, Lankavaripalem.
		Pendurthi	.	1. Sri Rama Rice & Oil Mill, Pendurthi. 2. Title Production-cum-Training Centre, Pendurthi.
		Vempadu	.	Sri Sitharama Title Works, Vempadu.
	Warangal	Kazipet	.	The Indian Hume Pipe Co.
		Jangaon	.	1. Peddy Narayana Rice & Oil Mill. 2. Jigdam Rajalingaiah Rice & Oil Mill, Jangaon. 3. Nallanki Asareddy & Co. Contractors of Sri Venkateswar Rice & Oil Mill, Jangaon. 4. N. Laxmi Narayana Oil & Rice Mill.

1	2	3	4	5
	West Godavari	Bhimadole	.	1. Dwarka Pottery Works, Bhimadole.
			.	2. Cormandal Ceramic Co.
			.	3. Venkateswarao Ceramic Factory, Bhimadole.
		Bhimavaram	.	National Cement Pipe Ltd.
		Duggalur	.	Sri Ganeswara Silk Factory, Duggalur.
		Kaikaram	.	Sri Laxmi Nageswara Rice Mill, Kaikaram.
		Kovvuru	.	The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Kovvuru.
		Nidadavolu	.	1. Sri Veera B Foundry, Nidadavolu.
			.	2. Sri Radhakrishna Reinforced Cement Pipes & Ferro Concrete Works, Nidadavolu.
			.	3. Jayabharathi Spun Pipes, Co.
			.	4. M/s. Chemicals & Co.
		Palkol	.	1. The Bharat Spindle Tape Works, Palkol.
			.	2. Manikyam Knittings.
			.	3. Vasundhara Spindle Works.
		Penugondi	.	1. Sri Pardhasaradhi Rice & Oil Mill, Penugonda.
			.	2. Sri Jayabharathi Cement Works, Penugonda.
			.	3. Sri Visweswara Industrial & Engineering Works, Penugonda.
		Pulla	.	Sri Laxmi Venkata Satyanarayan Raw Boiled Rice & Oil Mill, Pulla.
		Tadepalligudem	.	1. Savithru Rice Mill.
			.	2. Sri Pardhasaradhi Rice & Oil Mills, Tadepalligudem.
			.	3. Sri Ramakrishna Light Metal Corporation Ltd., Tadepalligudem.
			.	4. General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Tadepalligudem.
		Ullamparri	.	Sri Mahalaxmi Boiled & Raw Rice & Laxmi Oil Mill Ullamparri.
		Velpur	.	Sri Ramalingeswara Rice Mill, Velpur.

[No. HI-6 141 59]

*New Delhi, the 15th March 1963*

**S.O. 862.**—In pursuance of section 16 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government extends the term of appointment of Shri S. K. Chhibber, I.A.S., as Insurance Commissioner in the Employees, State Insurance Corporation till the 7th January, 1963.

2. Shri S. K. Chhibber relinquished charge of the Office of the Insurance Commissioner in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation on the afternoon of the 7th January, 1963.

[No. F. 5(12)/63-HI.]

*New Delhi, the 19th March 1963*

**S.O. 863.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 31st March, 1963, as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force), and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas of the State of Madras, namely:—

- I. The areas within the limits of revenue villages of:—
  - (a) Cheruvanki;
  - (b) Gudiyatham;
  - (c) Pichanur;
  - (d) Kendasamudram;
  - (e) Chadukkarai;
  - (f) Mellorapet;
  - (g) Udayendram.

in Guidiyatham taluk, North Arcot District.
- II. The areas within the limits of the revenue villages of:—
  - (a) Kottaipatti;
  - (b) Allampatti; and
  - (c) Kooraikundu

in Virudhunagar Sub-Taluk, in Ramanathapuram District.
- III. The areas comprised within the revenue village of Soolaikarai in Arupukottai taluk, in Ramanathapuram District.

[No. F. 13(22)/63-HI.]

**S.O. 864.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 31st March, 1963, as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force), and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas of Gaya, Muzaffarpur and Mokameh, in the State of Bihar, namely:—

- I. *Gaya*: The areas within the Municipal Limits of Gaya and the following revenue villages:—
 

Name of revenue village	Name of revenue thana	No. of revenue thana
(a) Pihani	Mofussil Gaya	251
(b) Abgilla	Mofussil Gaya	314
(c) Gero	Mofussil Gaya	252
- II. *Muzaffarpur*: The areas within the Municipal limits of Muzaffarpur.
- III. *Mokameh*: The areas within the limits of Mokameh Notified Area Committee and the following revenue villages of:—
 

Name of revenue village	Name of revenue thana	No. of revenue thana
(a) Murarpur	Mokameh	24
(b) Dariapur	Mokameh	23
(c) Dharampur	Mokameh	22
(d) Hathidah	Mokameh	21

[No. F. 13(21)/63-HL]

O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

## ORDERS

*New Delhi, the 15th March 1963*

**S.O. 865.**—Whereas the employers in relation to the Bombay Port Trust Bombay, and the Bombay Port Trust General Workers Union have jointly applied to the Central Government for reference of an industrial dispute between them to a Tribunal in respect of the matter set forth in the said application and reproduced in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the said Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union represents a majority of the workmen;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the Bombay Port Trust and its workmen represented by the B.P.T. General Workers' Union and it is expedient that the dispute specified in the enclosed statement should be referred for adjudication by a Tribunal an application is hereby made under Section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, that the said dispute should be referred to a Tribunal.

A statement giving the particulars required under rule 3 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957, is attached.

*Dated the 14th February, 1963*

Signature of

Sd./-

Principal Officer  
of the Corporation

Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

Signature of the

Sd./

President of the Trade  
Union.

Sd./-

General Secretary of  
the Trade Union.

Statement required under rule 3 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957, to accompany the form of application prescribed under sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:—

(a) Parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment or undertaking involved.

(1) The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Port Trust Administrative Offices, Ballard Road, Bombay-1.

(2) The Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union, Kavarana Building, 1st Floor, 26, Frere Road, Bombay-9.

(b) Specific matters in dispute—

Whether the non-scheduled staff of the Oil Pipe Line Section employed at the Marine Oil Terminal at Butcher Island and at the Trombay Manifold should have joint seniority or separate seniority and, if the former, whether they should be rotated between Butcher Island and Trombay Manifold.

(c) Total number of workmen employed in the undertaking affected—  
About 26,000.

(d) Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute—  
About 200.

(e) Efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute—

The parties have held discussions but have been unable to reach a settlement.

Sd./-

President of the Trade Union.

Sd./-

Sd./-

Principal Officer of the Corporation  
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

General Secretary of the Trade  
Union.

[No. 28/5/63/LRIV.]

*New Delhi, the 16th March 1963*

**S.O. 866.**—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs Jal C. Jamshedji and Company, Bombay and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE

Whether the demand of workmen for payment of bonus for the accounting years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 is justified and if so, what should be the quantum of bonus for each year?

[No. 28/96/62-LRIV.]

*New Delhi, the 18th March 1963*

**S.O. 867.**—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Hercules Insurance Company Limited, Madras and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri P. N. Ramaswami, shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at First Line Beach, Madras and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

#### SCHEDULE

- (1) How far the demand of the workmen for revision of scales of pay and rates of dearness allowance is justified?
- (2) How far the demand of the workmen for liberalisation of the leave facilities is justified?
- (3) How far the demand of the workmen for liberalisation of the medical facilities is justified?

[No. 70(1)/63-LRIV.]

G. JAGANNATHAN, Under Secy.



*New Delhi, the 16th March 1963*

**S.O. 868.**—The following draft of a Scheme further to amend the Calcutta Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th April 1963.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

*Draft Scheme*

1. This Scheme may be called the Calcutta Unregistered Dock Workers Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1963.

2. In the Calcutta Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957, in sub-clause (2) of clause 1 after item (c), the following item shall be inserted, namely—

“(d) engaged in any class or description of dock work carried out in relation to any ship of the Indian Navy.”

[No. 529/26/63-Fac.]

*New Delhi, the 18th March 1963*

**S.O. 869.**—The following draft of a Scheme further to amend the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th April, 1963.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

*Draft Scheme*

1. This Scheme may be called the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1963

2. In the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, in clause 35, for the figure ‘11’, the figure ‘13’ shall be substituted.

[No. 520/4/62-Fac.]

K. D. HAJELA, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS***New Delhi, the 13th March, 1963.*

**S.O. 870.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) of article 77 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Authentication (Orders and other Instruments) Rules, 1958 (published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. S.O. 2297, dated the 3rd November, 1958), namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Authentication (Orders and other Instruments) Third Amendment Rules, 1963.

2. In rule 2 of the Authentication (Orders and other Instruments) Rules, 1958—

(i) for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) in the case of Certificates of Competency issued [by the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport)] under section 79(2) and section 449 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, by the Director General of Shipping, Bombay; or”;

(ii) in clause (p), for the words “Department of Economic Affairs”, the words “Department of Revenue” shall be substituted.

[No. F. 3/2/63-Pub. I.]

FATEH SINGH, Jt. Secy.

*New Delhi, the 16th March 1963*

**S.O. 871.**—The Central Government is pleased to notify that Nawabzada Ahmaduddin, second son of the ruler of Loharu has been nominated by the said Ruler for the purpose of entry 2(b) of Schedule I annexed to the Ministry of Home Affairs notification No. 15/13/59(V)-PIV., dated the 13th July 1962 [GSR No. 991, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 28th July 1962].

[No. F. 16/13/63-P. IV.]

K. CHATTERJEE, Under Secy.

#### ORDERS

*New Delhi, the 18th March 1963*

**S.O. 872.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957 (38 of 1957), the Central Government, after consulting the Governments of the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, approves with certain modifications the scheme forwarded by the Government of Maharashtra relating to the reorganisation of the Administrator General, Bombay, a Corporation established under the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (3 of 1913) and functioning in parts of the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, and for the purpose of giving effect to the scheme so approved, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Administrator General, Bombay (Reorganisation) Order, 1963.

(2) It shall come into force on 1st day of April 1963.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) “Act” means the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (3 of 1913),

(b) “Appointed day” means the date of commencement of this Order,

(c) “existing Corporation” means the Administrator General, Bombay, a Corporation sole, constituted under the Act and functioning and operating immediately before the appointed day in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat,

(d) “new Corporation” means the Corporation constituted in respect of the State of Gujarat.

3. **Reorganisation of the existing Corporation and Constitution of a new Corporation.**—As from the appointed day, the existing Corporation shall function in respect of the Maharashtra State by the name “the Administrator General, Maharashtra State”, and there shall be constituted by the Government of Gujarat a new Corporation in respect of the State of Gujarat by the name “the Administrator General, Gujarat State”.

**4. Transfer of administration of estates.**—(1) The administration of all estates under the charge of the existing Corporation shall as from the appointed day—

- (a) If the estate or a major portion of the immoveable properties thereof is wholly situated in the State of Gujarat, be transferred to the new Corporation, and
- (b) in any other case, continue to be with the existing Corporation as reconstituted.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph (1), the Central Government may, on an application made within three years from the appointed day by the Administrator General, Maharashtra State or, as the case may be, the Administrator General, Gujarat State, or by any person beneficially interested in any estate administered by either of the Corporations by virtue of sub-paragraph (1), and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the persons interested in the estate to which the application relates, including the Administrator General who is administering the estate on the date of the application, direct that the administration of the estate or any assets thereof shall be transferred to the other Corporation and thereupon the other Corporation shall administer such estate or assets as fully and effectually for the purposes of the Act, as if it had been originally under its administration under the Act;

Provided that no such directions shall be issued unless the consent of the Corporation to which the Administration is to be transferred, is obtained.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph (1), each Corporation shall, at any time within three years from the appointed day, allow the other Corporation or a person authorised by it in writing in this behalf to inspect any record relating to an estate vesting in the former under this order and take such extracts or copies therefrom as it deems fit.

**5. Transfer of proceedings under sections 31 and 32 of the Act pending before the existing Corporation.**—(1) All proceedings under sections 31 and 32 of the Act pending before the existing Corporation immediately before the appointed day shall, as from that day,—

- (a) if they relate to assets situated in the State of Gujarat, stand transferred to the new Corporation,
- (b) if they relate to assets situated in the State of Maharashtra, stand transferred to the Administrator General, Maharashtra State,

and the new Corporation or, as the case may be, the Administrator General, Maharashtra State, shall deal with such proceedings according to law.

(2) Where any proceeding referred to in sub-paragraph (1) relates to assets situated partly in the State of Maharashtra and partly in the State of Gujarat, the Administrator General, Maharashtra State, shall deal with that part of the proceeding which relates to the assets situated in the State of Maharashtra and transfer that part of the proceeding which relates to the assets situated in the State of Gujarat, to the new Corporation for disposal.

**6. Division of Fees collected and expenditure incurred from 1st May, 1960 till the appointed day.**—The fees collected and the expenditure (including rental of the office premises, stationery, printing charges, salaries, allowances, pension contributions, gratuities, etc.) incurred during the period between 1st May, 1960 and the appointed day, shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat according to the population ratio as defined in the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960).

**7. Recovery of outstanding fees and dues.**—The right to recover fees and other dues recoverable under the Act immediately before the appointed day in respect of any estate or asset which is vested in the new Corporation by paragraph 4 or which is the subject matter of any proceeding transferred to the new Corporation by or under paragraph 5, shall, if such fees and other dues are not recovered before the said day, belong to the new Corporation. The right to recover the rest of the fees and dues recoverable under the act before the said day shall belong to the Administrator General, Maharashtra State.

**8. Division of assets and liabilities not relatable to any specific estate.**—The benefit or burden of any cash balance, assets or liabilities of the existing Corporation immediately before the appointed day not specifically relatable exclusively to an estate shall be divided between the Administrator General, Maharashtra State and the Administrator General, Gujarat State in the ratio of 66.31 to 33.69.

**9. Other assets and liabilities.**—The benefit or burden of any assets or liabilities of the existing Corporation not dealt with in the foregoing provisions shall,—

(i) if they relate to any estate vested in the new Corporation by this order, pass to the new Corporation.

(ii) in any other case, pass to the Administrator General, Maharashtra State.

**10. Division of certain moneys held by the existing Corporation.**—Where any assets specified in section 52 of the Act have been held by the existing Corporation at any time after the 30th of April, 1960, and immediately before the appointed day, and are accordingly transferable to the account and credit of the Government they shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat according to the population ratio as defined in the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960):

Provided that if any amount in lieu of any part thereof is or becomes payable to a claimant in accordance with section 53 of the Act the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat shall contribute towards the payment of the amount in the same ratio.

**11. Special Audit of accounts.**—The accounts of the existing Corporation shall be audited upto the day immediately preceding the appointed day by the person and in the manner by whom and in which they could have been required to be audited under section 44 of the Act, had this order not been made. The statement, report and certificate relating to the audit shall be forwarded by the auditor to each of the Government of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

**12. Benefit of Insurance by Government.**—Where the revenues of the Government have before the appointed day, been insured as provided in sub-section (2) of section 42 of the Act, the benefit of any such insurance shall be available to the State concerned with the estate or assets in respect of which the liability covered by the insurance arises and if the liability is not relatable to any such estate or assets the benefit shall be available to the State of Maharashtra.

**13. Legal proceedings.**—(1) Where immediately before the appointed day, the existing Corporation is or is deemed to be a party to any legal proceedings in respect of any estate, rights or liabilities vested in the new Corporation by this order, the new Corporation shall, as from that day, be deemed to be substituted as a party to those proceedings or added as party thereto, as the case may require, and the proceedings may continue accordingly.

(2) Where immediately before the appointed day, the existing Corporation is or is deemed to be a party to any legal proceedings in respect of any properties, rights or liabilities other than those referred to in sub-paragraph (1), the Administrator General, Maharashtra State, shall, as from that day, be deemed to be substituted for the existing Corporation as a party to those proceedings or added as a party thereto, and the proceedings may continue accordingly.

**14. Provisions relating to the employees of the existing Corporation.**—(1) All officers and servants of the existing corporation holding office immediately before the appointed day shall, as from that date, be deemed to have been allotted to serve under the Administrator General, Maharashtra State, on the same terms and conditions which were applicable to them immediately before that date, until they are duly varied by a competent authority under the Act.

**15. Contracts.**—Where before the appointed day, the existing corporation has made any contract which on that date is subsisting, that contract shall be deemed to have been made:—

(a) if the purposes of the contract are as from the appointed day exclusively relatable to the Administrator General, Gujarat State, by that Administrator General, and

(b) in any other case, by the Administrator General, Maharashtra State, and accordingly, all rights and liabilities which have accrued or may accrue under any such contract shall to the extent to which they would have been the rights and liabilities of the existing Corporation, be the rights and liabilities of the Administrator General, Gujarat State, or as the case may be, the Administrator General, Maharashtra State.

16. **Adaptations and modifications of the Act.**—As from the appointed day, the act shall, until altered, repealed or amended by the competent legislature have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications specified in the Schedule hereto annexed

#### SCHEDULE

(See Paragraph 16)

#### *The Administrator General's Act, 1913 (3 of 1913)*

In sub-section (2) of section 3, in clause (d), for the words "Madras or Bombay", the words "Madras or Maharashtra" shall be substituted.

After section 59B, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"59C. **Transitional Provisions about power of State Government to appoint officers and servants under an Administrator General constituted on account of reorganisation of a State.**—Where a separate Administrator General is constituted for a State on account of the reorganisation effected by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960), the Government of that State may appoint officers and servants of the Administrator General on such terms and conditions as it deems fit until they are duly varied by a competent authority under this Act."

[No. F. 8/10/61-SR(R).]

**S.O. 873.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957 (38 of 1957), the Central Government, after consulting the Governments of the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, approves with certain modifications the scheme forwarded by the Government of Maharashtra relating to the reorganisation of the Official Trustee, Bombay, a corporation established under the Official Trustees Act 1913 (2 of 1913) and functioning in parts of the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra and for the purpose of giving effect to the scheme so approved, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely,—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Official Trustee, Bombay (Reorganisation) Order, 1963.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1963.

2 **Definitions**—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) "Act" means the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (2 of 1913);
- (b) "appointed day" means the date of commencement of this Order.
- (c) "existing corporation" means the Official Trustee, Bombay, a corporation sole, constituted under the Act and functioning and operating immediately before the appointed day in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat;
- (d) "New corporation" means the corporation constituted in respect of the State of Gujarat.
- (e) "schedule" means a schedule appended to this Order.

3. **Reorganisation of the existing corporation and constitution of a new corporation for the Gujarat State.**—As from the appointed day, the existing corporation shall function in respect of the State of Maharashtra by the name "the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State", and there shall be constituted by the Government of Gujarat a new corporation in respect of the State of Gujarat by the name "the Official Trustee, Gujarat State".

4. **Vesting of Trust Properties.**—(1) From and out of the properties vested in the existing corporation immediately before the appointed day, the properties subject to the trusts specified in Schedule I shall, as from the appointed day, vest in the new corporation. The remaining properties shall continue to vest in the existing corporation.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph (1) the Central Government may, on an application made within a period of three years, by the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State, or, as the case may be, the Official Trustee, Gujarat State, or by any person beneficially interested in any property vested in either of the said corporations by sub-paragraph (1) or by any person in charge of the management of such property, and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the persons interested in the property to which the application relates including the Official Trustee in whom the property vests on the date of application, direct that the whole or any part of such property shall cease to be vested in the corporation in which it is vested by sub-paragraph (1) and be vested in the other corporation; and thereupon it shall vest in that other corporation as fully and effectually for the purposes of the Act. as if it had been originally vested in it under the Act:

Provided that no such directions, shall be issued unless the consent of the corporation in which the property is to be vested is obtained.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph (1), each corporation shall, at any time within three years from the appointed day, allow the other corporation or a person authorized by it in writing in this behalf to inspect any record relating to a trust vesting in the former under this order and to take such extracts or copies therefrom as it deems fit.

**5. Division of Fees collected and expenditure incurred from 1st May, 1960 till the appointed day.**—The fees collected and the expenditure (including rental of the office premises, stationery, printing charges, salaries, allowances, pension contributions, gratuities, etc.) incurred during the period between 1st May, 1960 and the appointed day, shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat according to the population ratio as defined in the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960).

**6. Recovery of outstanding fees and dues.**—(1) The right to recover fees and other dues recoverable under the Act immediately before the appointed day in respect of any of the trusts and properties specified in Schedule I hereto annexed, shall belong to the new corporation, and the right to recover all other fees and dues recoverable under the Act immediately before the said day shall belong to the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State.

(2) Where any property is vested in the new corporation or, as the case may be, the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State, under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 4, the right to recover fees and other dues recoverable under the Act in respect of such property shall, as from the date of vesting, belong to the new corporation or, as the case may be, the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State.

**7. Division of assets and liabilities not relatable to any specific trust.**—The benefit or burden of any cash balance, assets or liabilities of the existing corporation immediately before the appointed day not specifically relatable exclusively to a trust shall be divided between the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State and the Official Trustee, Gujarat State, in the ratio of 66:31 to 33:69.

**8. Division of certain moneys held by the existing corporation.**—Where any moneys specified in section 23 of the Act have been held by the existing corporation at any time after the 30th of April, 1960, and immediately before the appointed day, and accordingly transferable to the account and credit of the Government, they shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the ratio of 66:31 to 33:69:

Provided that if any amount thereof is or becomes payable to a claimant in accordance with section 24 of the Act, the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat shall contribute towards the payment of the amount in the same ratio.

**9. Other assets and liabilities.**—The benefit or burden of any assets or liabilities of the existing corporation not dealt with in the foregoing provisions shall—

(i) if they relate to any trust specified in Schedule I, pass to the new corporation;

(ii) in any other case, pass to the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State.

10. **Special audit of accounts.**—The accounts of the existing corporation shall be audited upto the day immediately preceding the appointed day by the person and in the manner by whom and in which they could have been required to be audited under section 19 of the Act, had this Order not been made. The statement, report and certificate relating to the audit shall be forwarded by the auditor to each of the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

11. **Benefit of Insurance by Government.**—Where the revenues of the Government have been insured as provided in sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Act, the benefit of any such insurance shall be available to the State concerned with the trust in respect of which the liability covered by the insurance arises and if the liability is not relatable to any trust the benefit shall be available to the State of Maharashtra.

12. **Provisions relating to employees of existing corporation.**—All officers and servants of the existing corporation holding office immediately before the appointed day shall, as from that date, be deemed to have been allotted to serve under the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State, on the same terms and conditions which were applicable to them immediately before that date, until they are duly varied by a competent authority under the Act.

13. **Legal proceedings.**—(1) Where immediately before the appointed day the existing corporation is or is deemed to be a party to any legal proceedings in respect of any properties, rights or liabilities vested in the new corporation by this scheme, the new corporation shall, as from that day, be deemed to be substituted for the existing corporation as a party to those proceedings or added as a party thereto, as the case may require, and the proceedings may continue accordingly.

(2) Where immediately before the appointed day, the existing corporation is or is deemed to be a party to any legal proceedings in respect of any properties, rights or liabilities other than those referred to in sub-paragraph (1), the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State, shall, as from that day, be deemed to be substituted for the existing corporation as a party to those proceedings or added as a party thereto, as the case may require, and the proceedings may continue accordingly:

Provided that where, after the appointed day, any property is vested in the new corporation or, as the case may be, the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State, under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 4, the new Corporation or, as the case may be, the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State, in whom the property is so vested shall, as from the date of vesting, be deemed to be substituted as a party to any legal proceeding in respect of such property or added as a party thereto, as the case may require, and the proceedings may continue accordingly.

14. **Contracts.**—Where before the appointed day, the existing corporation has made any contract which on that date is subsisting, that contract shall be deemed to have been made:—

(a) if the purposes of the contract are as from the appointed day exclusively relatable to the Official Trustee, Gujarat State, by that Official Trustee; and

(b) in any other case, by the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State, and accordingly all rights and liabilities which have accrued, or may accrue under any such contract shall, to the extent to which they would have been the rights and liabilities of the existing corporation, be the rights and liabilities of the Official Trustee, Gujarat State, or as the case may be, the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State.

15. **Adaptations and modifications of the Act.**—As from the appointed day, the Act shall, until altered repealed or amended by the competent legislature, have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications specified in Schedule II.

## SCHEDULE I

Name of the Trust	List of shares and securities.	Face value per share/ Fac value of securities
I	2	3
		Rs.
(1) Petlad Education Trust . . .	3% Con. Loan 1946 . . . . .	10,200
	3% Loan 1896-97 . . . . .	64,500
	Post Office 12 Years National Plan Savings Certificates . . . . .	20,000
	Post Office 12 Years National Sa- vings Certificates . . . . .	5,000
(2) Bai Premkore Karsonadas Lax- midas Accounts I and II	3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	20,200
	3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	24,000
(3) Ghelabhai Charities . . . . .	150 Ordinary shares Imperial Tobac- co Company of India Limited . . . . .	10
	25 Pref. shares Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited . . . . .	100
	28 Pref. shares Jonson Nicholson (India) Ltd. . . . .	100
	20 Ordinary shares Union Carbide India Limited . . . . .	10
	20 Pref. shares Standard Vacuum Refinery Co. India Limited (LSSO) . . . . .	100
(3A) Ghelani Charitable Trust Ac- count Reserve Fund	8 Ordinary shares Union Carbide India Limited . . . . .	10
(4) Khushal Maneckchand Charities	3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	4,700
(5) Lilabai Ratansey Maghji Cha- rities.	3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	36,300
	4% Bombay Port Trust Loan . . . . .	3,000
	4½% Industrial Finance Corporation of India 1967 . . . . .	2,000
(6) Ramabai <i>alias</i> Kesarbai, widow of T. K. Haridas . . . . .	3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	8,600
	4% Bombay Government loan 1964 . . . . .	1,400
	4% Bombay Government Loan 1967 . . . . .	300
	4% Loan 1972 . . . . .	500
(7) Vallabdas Ookerdas . . . . .	3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	6,000
(8) Nariman Home, Surat I Main Account	4% Bombay Port Trust Loan . . . . .	5,000
	4% Bombay Govt. Loan 1967 . . . . .	11,300
	4% Bombay Municipal Loan . . . . .	6,000
	3½% Bombay Municipal Loan 1977 . . . . .	7,000
	3½% Surat Borough Municipal Loan 1977 . . . . .	13,500
	3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	17,300
	3% Loan 1963-65 . . . . .	3,100
	4% Bombay Government Loan 1964 . . . . .	1,900
	3½% National Plan Bonds 1965 (second Issue) . . . . .	8,800
	4% Loan 1972 . . . . .	2,000
	<i>Shares</i>	
	40 Associated Cement Companies Limi- ted . . . . .	100
	8 Shares Associated Cement Compa- nies Limited fully paid Bonus . . . . .	100



I	2	3
		Rs.
	3 Shares Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Limited Party paid .	125
	14 Shares Buckingham and Carnatic Company Limited Ordinary fully paid .	100
	14 Shares Buckingham and Carnatic Company Limited Ordinary fully paid .	100
	1 Central India Spg. and Mfg. Company Limited Ordinary .	100
	10 Central India Spg. & Mfg. Company Limited Ordinary Prof. .	500
	33 Coimbatore Spg. & Mfg. Co. Limited .	100
	66 Coimbatore Spg. & Mfg. Co. Limited .	50
	10 Hukumchand Jute Mills Ltd., .	100
	10 Karachi Elec. S. Corpn. Ltd. .	100
	200 Madras Elec. Tramways (1904) Ltd. Pref. .	1
		Rs.
	20 Mc. Dowell & Co. Ltd., Pref. .	100
	5 New Great Eastern Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd., Pref. .	200
	1 Premier Construction Co. Ltd., Pref .	100
	15 Tata Chemicals Ltd., Ordinary .	10
	10 Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 1st Pref. .	150
	5 Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd., 2nd Pref. .	100
	10 Union Bank of India Ltd. .	5
(9) Nariman Home Surat A/C II Sinking Fund.	4% Bombay Municipal Debentures 1974	500
	4% Bombay Municipal Debentures 1914/1974 . . . . .	500
	4% Loan 1980 . . . . .	1,600
	3% Loan 1966—68 . . . . .	1,700
	3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	10,600
	3% National Plan Bonds 1965 . . . . .	1,700
	3% National Plan Loan 1964 . . . . .	1,200
	4% Bombay State Loan 1969 . . . . .	1,000
	4% Bombay State Loan 1971 . . . . .	1,400
	4% Bombay State Loan 1972 . . . . .	1,000
(10) Haridas Vasonji . . . . .	3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	5,300
	4% Bombay Govt. Loan 1964 . . . . .	700
(11) Karosondas Nanji Charities . . . . .	3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	9,100
	<i>Securities</i>	
(12) R. K. Nariman A/C Charity . . . . .	4% Loan 1980 . . . . .	1,400
	3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	7,000
	3% Loan 1896-97 . . . . .	10,000
	3% Ten Year Treasury Deposit Cert. . . . .	500
	4% Bombay State Dev. Loan 1967 . . . . .	9,900
	3% Loan 1974 . . . . .	3,000
	4% Loan 1972 . . . . .	21,000
	4% Bombay 1970 . . . . .	38,400
	4% Bombay 1971 . . . . .	10,600
	4% Bombay Government Loan 1969 . . . . .	4,600
	4% West Bengal Govt. Loan 1974 . . . . .	9,900
	<i>Shares</i>	
	4 Andhra Valley Power S. Co. Lt. Ord. .	1,000
	2 Andhra Valley Power S. Co. Ltd., New Issue . . . . .	1,000
	100 Bank of Montreal —Do.— . . . .	\$ 10

1	2	3
		Rs.
33	Parry's Confectionery Ltd. (Allotted)	1
75	Parry's Confectionery Ltd. . . .	1
		£
50	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, fully paid . . . .	10
		Rs.
100	Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd., fully paid . . . .	10
10	Central Bank of India Ltd. . . .	50
		£
100	The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd., Pref. . . .	1
75	The East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories Ltd. 'B' Shares . .	1
18	The East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories Ltd. Ordinary . . .	1
		Rs.
100	Hattikhira Tea Co. Ltd., fully paid	10
40	Hattikhira Tea Co. Ltd., New . .	10
100	Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd., . .	50
20	Tata Oil Mills Ltd., 4½ Pref. . .	100
100	Indian Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Pref. . . . .	10
4	Harinagar Sugar Mills Ltd., Ordy. .	100
117	National Provincial Bank Ltd. . .	£
16	—(Allotted) fully paid . . . .	1
		Rs.
100	Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. . . . .	10
200	Sutna Stone & Lime Co. Ltd. Ordinary . . . .	10
360	Sutna Stone & Lime Co. Ltd. Bonus . . . .	10
20	Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Ordinary . . . .	100
4	Associated Cement Cos. Ltd. Bonus . . . .	100
3	South Arcot Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd., Equity . . . .	50
15	Union Bank of India Ltd. Equity . .	5
7	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. 1st Pref. .	150
4	Tata Power Co. Ltd., Ordinary . .	1,000
2	Tata Power Co. Ltd. New Issue . .	1,000
1	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd. 5% Debr. . . . .	3,000
		£
150	Royal Bank of Canada Ltd. . . .	10
		Rs.
4	Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., 5% Debr. . . .	1,000
100	New Savan Sugar & Gur Refining Co. Ltd., fully paid . . . .	10
15	Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co. Ltd., 5% Debentures . . .	1,000
		£
255	The Chartered Bank Ltd., Ordinary . . . .	1
25	The Chartered Bank Ltd. (Allotted)	1
		Rs.
5	Indian Cements Ltd. Cum. Pref. . .	100
		Sh.
200	Legal & General Assurance Society Ltd., (Life Policy) . . . .	5
		Re.
25	Parry's Confectionary Ltd. (Allotted) . . . .	1

I	2	3
13 R. K. Nariman A/C II	50 Air Services of India Ltd (In voluntary Liquidation) N. Ordy.	Rs. 10
	5 Andhra Valley Power Supply Co, Ltd, Original Ordinary	Rs. 1,000
	2 Do. New Ordinary	Rs. 1,000
	39 Associated Cement Coys, Ltd, Ordinary	Rs. 100
	8 Do. Bonus Ordy.	Rs. 100
	83 Balanocr Tea & Rubber Co. Ltd Preference	Rs. 10
	33 Do. Ordinary	Rs. 10
	17 Do. Ordinary (Bonus)	Rs. 10
	10 Bank of India Ltd	Rs. 100
	2 Do. 'A'	Rs. 50
	100 Bank of Montreal	Rs. 10
	100 Bokaro & Ramgur Ltd.	Rs. 8
	1 Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd	Rs. 500
	1 Do New Issue	Rs. 500
	25 Bombay Industrial Mill Co Ltd	Rs. 5
	3 Bombay Uganda Co Ltd.	Rs. 100
	40 Bombay Dyeing & Mg Co. Ltd	R
	134 Britania Engineering Co. Ltd.	Rs. 10
	30 Buckingham and Carnatic Co. Ltd	Rs. 100
	150 Canadian Bank of Commerce	R
	25 Carew & Co Ltd	Rs. 10
	16 Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg 5% Pref.	Rs. 500
	265 Chomparun Sugar Co. Ltd. Ordy	Rs. 10
	140 Deccan Suyar and Abkhari Co. Ltd. New Shares	Rs. 5
	100 East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories Ltd	Sh. 16
	302 Do 'B' Shares	Rs. 1
	297 Do New 'B' Shares	Rs. 1
	149 Do Ordinary	Rs. 1
	15 Harinagar Sugar Mills Co Ltd, Ordinary	Rs. 100
	100 India Steel Rolling Mills Ltd, Ordinary	Rs. 10
	5 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd	Rs. 100
	4 Kohinoor Mills Ltd.	Rs. 100
	4 Do New	Rs. 100
	300 Legal & General Assurance Society Ltd,	Sh. 5
	90 Marshall & Sons Ltd. Ordy	Rs. 2
	50 Masseys (1930) & Sons Ltd (In Liquidation) Pref.	Rs. 10
	100 Mettur Chemical Industrial Corporation Ordinary	Rs. 10
	250 Do. Preference	Rs. 100
	5 Model Mills Nagpur	Rs. 250
	250 Mysore Chemical & Fertilisers Ltd.,	Rs. 10
	100 Mysore Paper Mills Co Ltd	Rs. 10
	20 Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd	Rs. 10
	75 Nathsing Oil Co. Ltd.,	Rs. 10
	14 New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd. Pref	Rs. 5
	50 New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd. Defd.	Rs. 1
	14 Do Pref.	Rs. 2/8
	50 Royal Bank of Canada	Rs. 10
	10 Royal Bank of Canada New	Rs. 10

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	5 Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. 5% Cum Pref.	Rs. 100
191	South Madras Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd. 1st Pref.	Rs. 10
150	Do. Ordinary	Rs. 10
150	Do. 2nd Pref.	Rs. 10
100	Seaguli Tea Co. Ltd.	Rs. 10
50	Messeys (1930) and Sons Ltd. (In Liquidation) Ord.	Rs. 10
1	Standard Vacuum Refining Co. of India Ltd. 5% Debentures	Rs. 5,000
10	South India Leather Co. Ltd., Ord.	Rs. 10
120	Tata Mills Ltd. Ord.	Rs. 10
8	Do. 5% Debentures	Rs. 1,000
12	Tata Oil Mills Ltd. Ord.	Rs. 25
25	Do. Pref.	Rs. 100
92	Tropical Plantations Ltd.	Rs. 25
400	United Premier Oil and Coke Co. Ltd. Pref.	Sh. 5
240	Do.	Sh. 5
172	Do. Ord.	Sh. 5
32	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Rs. 10
22½	Belapur Co. Ltd.	Rs. 50
6	Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation 5% Re. Deb. Stock (1930)	Rs. 1,000
7	South Arcot Electricity Co. Ltd., Equity	Rs. 50
26	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. 1st Pref.	Rs. 150
12	Do. Ord.	Rs. 75
2	Do. Ord.	Rs. 75
2	Tata Power Co. Ltd. New Ord.	Rs. 1,000
599	Parrys Confectionary Ltd. Ord. Full paid	Re. 1
16	Balanoor Tea and Rubber Co. Ltd. Ord. Fully Paid	Rs. 10
466	Parry's Confectionary Ltd. (Allotted)	Re. 1
<i>Sterling Securities</i>		
3½%	Government of Commonwealth of Australia 1965-69	£ 400
<i>Rupees Securities</i>		
3%	Loan 1896-97	Rs. 3,700
4%	Bombay Municipal Loan	Rs. 4,000
3½%	Do. 1979	Rs. 2,000
3%	Loan 1970-75	Rs. 1,100
3%	Con. Loan 1946	Rs. 3,000
4%	Bombay State Dev. Loan 1967	Rs. 44,000
3½%	Loan 1974	Rs. 2,000
4%	Loan 1972	Rs. 2,100
4½%	Loan 1969 (Bombay)	Rs. 1,300
4½%	Bombay Loan 1971	Rs. 9,400
4½%	Maharashtra 1972	Rs. 12,300
14.	Virji Madanji Charities (A/c A. B.C.D.)	
4%	Loan 1980	Rs. 11,900
4%	Loan 1980	Rs. 900
4%	Loan 1980	Rs. 6,900
4%	Loan 1980	Rs. 400
15.	Dhanji Vitthalas	
3%	Conversion Loan 1946	Rs. 200
3%	Loan 1966-68	Rs. 20,900

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16. Daulatram Jivanram]	4% Ten Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	12,000
17. Erach Framroz Shroff	3% C. M. Loan 1946	[ 20,200
18. Khatijabal Y.A. Khumri A/c. Abbasbhai.	3% Conversion Loan 1946]	[ 1,100
19. Khatijabal Y.A. Khumri A/c. Nisarbhahi.	3% Conversion Loan 1946]	[ 1,100
20. Lalshankar Ambalal Mehta	3% Conversion Loan 1946	1,100
21. Limbajirao Dattajirao Galkwad	30 The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. Pref.	100
	25 The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., 1st Pref.	150
	25 The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., 2nd Pref.	100
	1 The Tata Power Co. Ltd., Pref.	1,000
	2 The Tata Power Co. Ltd. Ordy.	[ 1,000
	3½% National Plan Bonds 1965 (2nd series)	3,200
	P.O. 12 year National Savings Certificates	55
22. Motiram Sakalchand	3% Conversion Loan 1946	700
	10 Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd. fully paid	125
23. Maganlal Dayaram	3% Conversion Loan 1946]	25,200
24. Mangibal Bhagwandas A/c. I	3% Loan 1970-75	5,100
	4% Loan 1972	3,700
25. Mangibal Bhagwandas] A/c. II	3% Loan 1963-65	2,600
	3% Loan 1970-75	2,400
Shares		
26. Mary and Jorbanoo K. Nariman	150 Air Services of India Ltd.—Ordy.	15
	24 Ahmedabad Advance Mills Limited. Ordinary	100
	5 Ahmedabad Advance Mills Limited Pref.	100
	6 Amco Limited. Pref.	100
	97 Ahmedabad Electric Co. Limited Ordy.	100
	9 Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Limited. Ordy.	1,000
	1 Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., New Ordy.	1,000
	10 Amratanjan Co. Ltd.	100
	28 Associated Cement Coa. Limited Ordy.	100
	1 Baroda Steels Ltd. Pref.	100
	5 Bank of India Ltd.—Ordy. A.	100
	1 Bank of India Ltd. Ordy.	50
	133 Bareilly E. Supply Co. Ltd.—Ordy.	10
	50 Bareilly E. Supply Co. Ltd., 4½% Mortgage Deb.	100
	10 Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., Fully Paid	125
	80 Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	250
	20 Bradbury Mills Ltd. Pref.	50
	27 Buckingham and Carnatic Co. Ltd., Ordinary	100
	1 Burmah Shell Refineries Ltd. Debentures	5,000

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400	Cawnpur Textiles Ltd.,—Ordry.	2.50
150	Central Bank of India Limited—Ordry.	50
30	Central Bank of India—A Ordry.	25
6	Central India Spinning Weaving and manufacturing Co. Ltd.,—Pref.	500
30	Central Provinces Rly. Co. Ltd.,—Pref.	100
200	Champara Sugar Co. Ltd.—Ordry.	10
30	Cochin Malabar Estates Ltd.—Pref.	50
1395	Cochin Malabar Estates Ltd.—Ordinary	3
44	Colaba Land & Mills Co. Ltd.,	100
5	Calcutta E.S. Corporation Co. Ltd.—Deb.	1,000
2265	Deccan Sugar & Akbari Co. Ltd.—Ordry. fully paid	5
150	East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd.—A shares	16
227	Do. B Shares	1
56	Do. B Shares	1
		Ra.
20	Harinagar Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.—Ordry.	100
30	Hukumchand Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—Pref.	100
1000	Jeram Kuntam Malaya Ltd.—Ordry.	1
		Ra.
397	Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.—Ordry.	10
112	Do.—5% cum Pref.	100
50	British India Corporation Ltd.—Pref.	100
10	Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd.—Pref.	100
166	Indian Wood Products Co. Ltd.—Ordry.	10
100	India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.—Ordry.	10
900	Indian Copper Corporation Ltd.	Sh. 2
15	India Cements Ltd.—Pref.	Ra. 100
40	Investment Corporation of India Ltd.—Ordry.	100
30	Model Mills, Nagpur—Ordry.	250
160	Mysore Stone Water Pipes and Potteries Ltd.	10
20	New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.—Ordry.	100
135	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	75
45	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.—Ordry. A	15
256	New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd.—Ordry.	2.50
86	Do. Pref.	5
36	Phenix Mills Limited	1,000
60	Port Canning & Land Improvement Col. Ltd.	100
100	Rallies (India) Ltd.—6% cum Pref.	100
200	Ryam Sugar Co. Ltd.—Pref.	10
420	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.,—Ordry.	20
12	Shahdara (Delhi) Sharanpur Light Railway Co. Ltd.	100
500	Spencer & Co., Ltd.—8½% B. Pref.	10
20	Swadeshi Mills, Co., Ltd.—Ordry.	100

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	90	Tata Chemicals—Pref.	100	
	44	Do. . . . . Ordy.	10	
	5	Do. . . . . Deb.	1,000	
	28	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.—Ordy.	75	
	19	Do. . . . . 1st Pref.	150	
	120	Do. . . . . 2nd Pref	100	
	6	Tata Power Co. Ltd.—Pref	1,000	
	8	Do. . . . . —Ordy.	1,000	
	7	Do. . . . . Deb	1,000	
	14	Tata Locomotive Engineering Co. Limited—5% Deb.	1,000	
	10	Tata Mills Ltd.—5% Deb.	1,000	
	120	Do. . . . . Ordy.	25	
	15	Triton Insurance Co. Ltd.	100	
	6	Titagarh Paper Mills Co. Ltd., Pref.—Ordy.	100	
	1210	Union Bank of India Ltd.	5	
	42	Brown and Co. Ltd—Ordy.	8	
	4	Associated Bearing Co. Limited (Allotted)—Equity	100	
		<i>Securities</i>		
	3%	Loan Securities 1896-97	10,000	
	3½%	National Plan Bonds 1965	3,500	
	3½%	Loan 1974 (Stock)	2,500	
	4%	Bombay Govt. Loan 1967 (Stock)	20,200	
	3%	Conversion Loan 1946 (Stock)	7,500	
	3½%	National Plan Loan, 1964 (Stock)	4,000	
	3½%	Bombay Municipal Debentures 1977	5,000	
	4%	Bombay Port Trust Loan (Stock)	3,500	
	4%	Bombay Municipal Debentures	5,000	
	3½%	Ten year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificate	500	
	4%	Bombay Government Loan 1970	2,700	
	4½%	West Bengal Loan 1974	6,900	
	5%	Chinese Government Loan 1912 (Sterling)	£400 Ra.	
27.	Nanabhai Nagindas	3%	Conversion Loan 1946	25,000
28.	Prabodhchandra, J. Shah	3%	Conversion Loan 1946	24,200
		4%	Loan 1980	24,300
29.	Palany Charitable Trust	4%	Loan 1980	58,800
30.	Palany Charitable Trust A/c Scholarships.	3%	Conversion Loan 1946	33,900
			Post Office 12-year National Savings Certificates	930
31.	Syed Mohamed Gayasuddin	4%	Bombay Port Trust Debenture 1905 No. 902	3,000
		4%	Loan 1980	7,500

SCHEDULE II

(See paragraph 15)

*The Official Trustees Act, 1913 (2 of 1913)*

In sub-section (2) of Section 4, in clause (d), the words "Madras or Bombay", the words "Madras or Maharashtra" shall be substituted.

[No. F.8/10/61-SR(R).]

P.N. KAUL, Dy. Secy.

